Practical Discourses

ON

REGENER ATION,

IN

Ten S F R M O N S

On the following Subjects:

- regenerate.
- II, III. The Nature of Regeneration.
- IV. V, VI. The Necessity and Importance of it.
- VII. The Divine Influences necessary to produce it.
- I. The Character of the Un- | VIII. The Various Methods in which those Influences operate.
 - IX. Directions to the awakened Sinner.
 - X. An Address to the Regenerate.

PREACH'D at NORTHAMPTON.

And Publish'd at the earnest Request of many that heard them.

By P. DODDRIDGE, D.D.

Ικανη σαραμυθια των σονων, και σανίων μειζων, οίαν eaulo ouveidnous Suvalus ΠΡΟΣ API EKLIAN TOT ΘΕΟΥ συν]ιθεις και ρυθμιζων την Διδασκαλιαν.

Chrysostom. de Sacerd. Lib. v. §. 7.

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THE

PREFACE.

T is undoubtedly the *Duty* of every wife and good Man to be forming *Schemes* for the Service of God and his Fellow-Creatures in future Years, if he be continued to them;

and it will be his Prudence to do it early in Life, that he may be gradually preparing to execute them, in the most advantagious Manner he can. But while a Man's Heart is thus devising bis Way, the Lord directeth bis Steps. And as many such Schemes will probably be left unfinish'd at Death, which will quickly come to break off our Purposes and the Thoughts of our Hearts; so it is not improbable, that they who humbly and obediently follow the Leadings of Divine Providence and Grace, may often find themselves called

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out on a sudden to Services, which, but a little before, were quite unthought of by them.

THIS has been the Case with me in most of the Sermons I have publish'd, of which very few were composed with any View to the Press; and it is most remarkably so with respect to these on Regeneration. My much honoured Friend Dr. Wright (besides many other excellent Persons) has handled the Subject in so judicious and lively a Manner, and through the great Goodness of God to us. so many Thousands of his Treatise upon it are dispersed in all Parts of our Land, that I could hardly have believed any one who had told me, I should thus have resumed it: nor had I the least Intention of doing it. when I began that Course of Lectures, which I now offer to my Reader's Perusal.

I DID indeed think it necessary last Year, to treat the Subject more largely, than I had ever done before; knowing in the general how important it is, and observing that several Controversies had about that Time been raised concerning it; which (tho' I do not judge it necessary to mention the Particulars of them,) I was ready to fear, might have had, an ill Influence to unsettle Mens Minds, and either to lead them into some particular Errors, or into a general Apprehension that it was a mere Point of Speculation, about which

which it was not necessary to form any Judgment at all *.

THAT these Discourses might be more generally useful, I determined to preach them on Lord's-Day Evenings, that those of my Neighbours who were not my stated Hearers, might, if they thought proper, have an Opportunity of attending them: And accordingly they were attended to the last with uncommon Diligence, a great many fuch Persons, of different Persuasions and Communions, making up a Part of the Auditory. As practical Instruction and Improvement was the main Thing I had in View, I knew it was necessary to make my Discourses as plain, as free, and as serious as I could. But before I had finished near half of my Scheme, several of my Hearers earnestly requested, that the Sermons might be published; and the Request grew more extensive and importunate every Week, with this additional Circumstance, (which I much regarded,) that some very pious and judicious Friends at a Distance, being providentially brought to the hearing of some of these Lectures, strongly concurred in the Desire, expressing a very chearful Hope that the Reading of what they had beard might be useful in distant Parts of the Land, to A 4 which

^{*} See Mr. Hebden's Appendix to bis late Discourse on REGENERATION.

which they affured me they would endeavour to spread them, as Opportunity might offer. As the Advice of several of my Brethren in the Ministry was joined with all this, I thought myself bound in Duty at length to comply; which I was the rather encouraged to do, from the feveral Instances in which I had Reason to believe, the Di-vine Blessing had in some Measure attended these Sermons from the Pulpit, and had made them the Means of producing and advancing the Change they described and enforced.

On these Considerations, as soon as I returned from that long Journey, on which I fet out the Day after these Lect: s were concluded, I applied myself to recotlect the Substance of them as well as I could from '1 the short Hints I had written of them. with the Affistance of those Notes which fome of my Friends had taken after me in Characters. Some Things are, perhaps, omitted, tho' I believe but very few; some contracted, and some enlarged; but my Hearers will find them in the main what they heard. It cost me more Labour than I was aware, from such Materials to reduce them into their present Form; and I hope the Multitude of my other Business will be allowed as an Apology, if I proceeded in them-flower than some might expect; especially as I was obliged

obliged first to publish my Sermons on Salvation by Grace, which may be considered as a Sort of Supplement to these, and are therefore printed in a Form sit to bind up with them, as I suppose they generally will be.

I SHALL leave it to my Reader, to obferve for himself the Manner and Method in which I have handled my Subject, without giving him a particular View of it here: Only must beg Leave to tell him in the general, that I hope he will find, I have not prefumed so far on the Sublimity of my Subject, as to talk without determinate Ideas; for which Reason, I have omitted many Phras. used particularly of late by some pious and worthy Persons, because I freely own; that as I cannot find them in my wible, so neither can I understand their exact Meaning; and it feems very improper to embarrass such plain Discourses as these with a Language, which not being thoroughly Master of, I may chance to misapply, supposing those Phrases to be really more proper, than I can at present apprehend they are. I have endeavoured to keep to one Idea of REGENE-RATION, which I take to be that which the Scripture fuggests: By REGENERATION I mean " a prevailing Disposition of the Soul ' " to-universal Holiness, produc'd and che-" rished by the Influences of God's Spirit "on our Hearts, operating in a Manner." fuitable to the Constitution of our Na"ture, as rational and accountable Crea"tures." If this be, (as I think I have proved at large, that it is,) the Scriptural Notion of it, 'twill follow, that nothing which may be found where this is not, or may not be found where this is, can be REGENERATION in the Scripture Sense, which is that Sense, in which we are much more concern'd, than we are in that to which any Human Writers, whether Ancient or Modern, may think proper to apply it.

IF the Doctrine which I have endeavour'd in the whole Course of these Sermons to confirm and illustrate by the Word of GOD. be in one Form or another generally taught by my Brethren in the Ministry, of whatever Denomination, I rejoice in it, for their own Sakes, as well as for that of the People under their Care. I am very little inclined to contend about Technical Phrases of Human Invention, which have with equal Frailty been idolized by some, and anathematized by others. We shall, I hope, learn more and more to bear one another's Burthens, and to fludy the kindest Interpretations which the Words of each other will admit. But I must take the Liberty to say, I am in my Conscience perswaded, that this Vieru

View of Things which is here proposed, tho' perhaps not very fashionable, is in the general so edifying, and so naturally leads to the frequent Review of many other important Doctrines of Christianity, which are closely connected with it, that I am well fatisfied it will be our Wildom to adhere to it, and to make it very familiar to our own Minds, and to those of our Hearers. Nor can I imagine, that any Variety in the Idioms of different Languages, or the Customs of different Ages and Nations, can be a sufficient Reason for bringing Scripture Phrases into Disuse, while we keep to the original Ideas fignified by them. There seems to be a peculiar Felicity in them to express Divine Truth; and they will undoubtedly be found the safest Vehicle of Religious Knowledge, and the furest Band of Union among Christians; while, however we may differ in other Matters, we so generally agree in acknowledging, that our Bibles contain the Oracles of GOD.

LET us therefore, who under different Denominations are honoured with the Minitry of the Everlasting Gospel, agree, for a while at least, to suspend our Debates upon less necessary Subjects, that we may with united Efforts concur in prosecuting that great Design, for which the Gospel was revealed, the Spirit given, and our Office instituted. And since it is so evident, that Irreligion

religion has grown upon us, while we have been attending to other, and to be fure smaller Matters, let us by a plain, ferious, and zealous Way of preaching the most vital Truths of Christianity, joined with a diligent Inspection of the Souls committed to our Care, try what can be done towards preventing the Progress of this growing Apostacy, and recovering the Ground we have already loft. Ignorant and prejudiced People may perhaps accuse us of Bigotry or Enthusiasm; but let us do our best to convince them of their Error by the Candor of our Temper, and the Prudence of our Conduct; and remember, that as Chryfostom excellently speaks, in those lively Words which I have inserted in the Title-Page, " It is a sufficient Con-" folation for our Labours, and far more " than an Equivalent for all, if we may have," " a Testimony in our Consciences, that we " compose and regulate our Discourses in " fuch a Manner, as may be approved by "GOD, in whose Name we speak,"

Northampton, Nov. 7. 1741.



THE

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ON

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SERMON I.

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you hath he quickened, who were dead in Trespasses and Sins; wherein in Time passes ye walked according to the Course of this World, according to the Prince of the Power of the Air, the Spirit that now worketh in the Children of Disobedience.



MONG all the various Trusts which Men can repose in each other, hardly any appears to me more solemn and tremendous, than the Direction of their Sacred

Time, and especially of those Hours which they spend in the Exercise of Hublick Devo-

How necessary 'tis for Ministers SER. 1.

ition. These Seasons take up so small a Part of our Lives, when compared with (nat which the Labours and Recreations of them demand; and so much depends upon freit being managed aright; that We who ee called to affift you in the Employment and Improvement of them, can hardly be too folicitous, that we discharge the Trust, in a. Manner which we may answer to Gon and to you. If this Thought dwell upon the Mind with due Weight, it will have fome sensible Influence upon our Discourses to you, as well as on the Strain of those Addresses which we present to the Thrope of Grace in your Name, and on your Account. We shall not be over anxious about the Order of Words, the Elegance of Expression or the little Graces of Composition or Every; but shall study to speak on the important Subjects, and to handle them with fuch Gravity and Seriousness, with such Solemnity and Spirit, as may, through the Divine Bleffing, be most likely to penetrate the Hearts of our Hearers, to awaken those that are entirely unconcerned about Religion, and to animate and affift those, who being already acquainted with it, defire to make continual Advances, which will be the Case of every truly Good Man.

IT is my earnest Prayer for myself, and for my Brethren in the Ministry of all De-

nomina-

nominations, that we may, in this Respect, approve our Wisdom and Integrity to God, and commend ourselves to the Consciences of all Man. It is our Charge, as we shall answer it another Day to the GOD of the Spirits of all Flesh, to use our most prudent and zealous Endeavours, to make Men truly wise and good, virtuous and happy: But to this Purposed it is by no Means sufficient to content ourielies, merely with attempting to reform the Immoralities and Irregularities of their Lives, and to bring them to an External Behaviour, decent, honourable, and useful. An Undertaking like this, while the Inward Temper is neglected, even when it may feem most effectual, will be but like painting the the ce of one who is ready to die, or labouring to repair a ruinous House, by plaistering and fundations while its Foundations are decay'd. There is an awful Passage in Ezekiel to this Purpose, which I hope we shall often recollect b: Wo to the foolish Prophets,-because they have seduced my People, faying, Peace, when there was no Peace; and one built up a Wall, and lo, others daubed it with untempered Mortar: Say unto them that daub it with untempered Mortar, that it shall fall:—Thus saith the Lord GOD. I will even rent it with a stormy Wind in my Fury; and othere shall be an overflowing Shower in mine B 2
2 Cor. iv. 2. Ezek. xiii. 10,—14. Anger, Anger, and great Hail-stones in my Fury to consume it: So will I break down the Wall that ye have daubed with untempered Morties, and bring it down to the Ground, so that he Foundation thereof shall be discovered, and ye shall be consumed in the Midst thereof; and ye shall know that I am the LORD.

Ir there be any, in one Body of Christians, or another, that abett Mens natural Disposition to flatter themselves in a Way that is not good, by encouraging them to hope for Salvation, because they were regularly baptized in their Infancy; because they have diligently attended on Publick Worship, in its established, or its separate Forms; or merely because they do no Board any Harm, but are rather kind and helpful to others; or because their Faith is ormodox, their Transports of Affection warm, or their Assurance confident; I pray God to awaken them by the Power of his Grace, before they are confumed, with their Hearers, in the Ruins of their deceitful Building. Those of you who are my stated: Hearers can witness for me, that in this respect I have delivered my own Soul c. It has been the steady Tenor of my Doctrine among you, that our Hope and Confidence must be in Christ, and not in ourselves; and that

if we desire to be interested in the Righteoutages he has wrought out, and in the Refings he has purchased by his sacred Bland, we must be experimentally acquainted with the Work of God's renewing Grace up-Jillour Souls, curing the inward Diftempers of our degenerate Hearts, and transforming us into the Image of his Holiness: This is what we are taught in Scripture to call by the Narka of REGENERATION; and confidering how much the Subject is neglected by some, and I fear I may add, misseprefented and disguised by others, I apprehend I shall profitably employ an Evening-Hour for several succeeding Sabbaths, in giving a larger Account than I have yet done, of the Scripture Doctrine on this important Subin its various Parts. It shall be my in the Series of these Discourses, as Can shall enable me, to speak the Words of Truth and Soberness d; and I intreat you to have Recourse to the Law and to the Testimony c, that you may judge of the Truth and Weight of what I say. I desire not to be regarded any farther, than I produce Evidence from Reason and Scripture: But so far as we are difregarded, while we have the concurrent Testimony of both, our Hearers must see to it; and their Danger will then be proportionable to the Importance

⁴ Acts xxvi. 25. • Isa. viii. 20.

SER. I.

tance of those Truths, which their Negligence, or their Prejudice, engage them either to reject, or to overlook.

THE Plan, on which I intend to procy in the Course of these Lectures, is this:

- I. I WILL endeavour to describe the Character of those, whom we may proceely call Persons in an Unregenerate State.
- II. I WILL describe the Nature of that Change, which may properly be called Regerentation, or Conversion.
- III. I WILL shew at large the absolute Necessity of it, and the consequent Misery of those that are Strangers to it.
- IV. I SHALL endeavour to prove the Reality and Necessity of the Divine Influences on the Mind, in the Production of such a Change.
- V. I SHALL describe some of those various *Methods*, by which God is pleased to *operate* in the Production of this holy and important Work.
- VI. I SHAIL propose some Advices to the those who are already awakened, as to the Method

Method in which they are to feek Renewing and Converting Grace. After which,

will I SHALL conclude these Discourses will an Address to those who have experienced this bappy Change, as to the Manner in which they ought to be affected with such a Series of Sermons as this, and the Improvement they should make of what they are to hear, and what they have felt agreeable to it.

I SHOULD be peculiarly inexcusable, if I entred upon such a Subject, without earnest and importunate Prayers to the Fountain of Light, Grace, and Holiness, that while you hear of this important Doctrine, you may have that Experimental Knowledge of it, without which fuch Discourses will indeed recini obscure and enthusiastical, according to the Degree in which they are rational and spiritual. I shall only add, that these Lectures will take their Rise from a Variety of Texts, which I shall not, according to my usual Method, largely open and dilate upon, but only touch on them as so many Motto's to the respective Sermons to which they are prefixed.

As I intend not Philosophical Essays, but plain, practical, and popular Addresses, I

shall begin,

FIRST, With describing the Charact r of those, whom we may properly call Unixinverted and Unregenerate Persons.

It is absolutely necessary that I should so this, that you may respectively know your own personal Concern in what is further to be laid before you in the Process of these Lectures.

Now you have the general Character of fuch, in the Words of my Text; and a very fad one it is: They are represented, as dead in Trespasses and Sins, utterly indisposed both for the Actions and Enjoyments of the Spiritual and Divine Life; as walking according to the Course of this World, a sad Intimation that it was the State of the Geres rality of Mankind; nay, according to the Prince of the Power of the Air, that impure and wicked Spirit, who works, or exerts his Energy, in the Children of Disobedience, that is, in those who reject and despise the Gospel; in which it is implied, (and a dreadful Implication it is,) that the Course and Conduct of those who reject the Gospel, is according to the Desire and Instigation of the Prince of Darkness: They are going on as the Devil bimself would have them, and chuse that Path for themselves, which he chuses for them, as leading them to most certain and most aggravated Ruin.*

And who are these unhappy Persons? Sirrely there must be some of them among us: P'3r who can flatter himself, that in so nurous an Assembly, the Course of all is difsforent from that of the World; and that all have happily triumphed over the Artifices of that accurfed Spirit, who is, by God's righteous Permission, become its Prince, while it continues in its apostate State? I shall however think it a very happy Point gained, if I could convince any of you, who are justly liable to that Conviction, that you are the . Men; if I could, as it were, render visible to, your Eyes, those subtil, yet strongly complicated Chains, in which Satan is binding you, and by which he is drawing you on to Eternal Ruin; that you might recover yourleives out of the Snare of the Devil, who are L' Captive by him at his Pleasure f.

I AM this Evening to describe the Character of Unregenerate Men: But I cannot pretend to do it in all the Variety of Circumstances which may attend it. I shall therefore mention only some Particulars which are most important, and which most certainly demonstrate a Person to be of that wretched Number. There are a great Variety of Countenances in the Human Species; yet the principal Features in all are the same, tho

f 2 Tim. ii. 26.

tho' their Proportion and Lineaments may differ: And I apprehend, the Characters which I am now to lay down, will mo? of them suit every Unregenerate Person, the they may appear in various Persons in diffo rent Degrees and different Instances. I shall chiefly lay down, these Characters in Negatives, as I apprehend it is the fafest Way; and only would observe, what you may eafily imagine, that I speak only of the Adult; for I would cautiously avoid intangling this Discourse, with what: relates purely to the Case of Infants, lest Statan should get an advantage over us, and turn that into an Occafion to amuse Curiosty, which I humbly hope, under the Influence of the Spirit of God, will be a Means of awakening Conviction, on, and of breaking that delusive Peace, in which like the Strong Man armed he keeps his Vassals, till the fatal Hour come which is to compleat their Ruin.

To wave the Formality of laboured Demonftrations in a Case which admits of such eafy Evidence, I shall go upon this obvious Principle in the whole of my reasoning; "that to be regenerate, and to be born of GOD, are in Scripture Terms of the same " Import; and consequently, that whatever " Temper and Disposition is in Scripture de-" clared to be inconfiftent with the Cha-" racter of a Child of GOD, must necessaSER.I. a Temper suited to a Child of God. 11
"rily denominate a Man an Unregenerate
"Person." And one would think this Principle could hardly be disputed, since all that
all w of Regeneration at all, in a Christian
Chile, seem to understand by it that Change,
whatever it is, by which a Person is made
a Child of GOD, and by Consequence an
Heir of Heaven.

Now on this Principle, you may take the Marks of an Unregenerate Person in such Particulars as these; and let those, whose Consciences own them, hear and tremble.

"quired into its Spiritual State," is, beyond all doubt, an *Unregenerate Soul*.

THE Apostle earnestly presses it upon the Ciristians to whom he wrote, that they should diligently examine themselves whether they were in the Faith's; and he who has estrictly neglected to do it, seems to express, not merely a Forgetfulness of Religion, but even a Contempt of it too. Nevertheless be it known unto you, Sirs, that an humble Return to God, and a cordial Dedication of Soul to his Service, is not so slight an Act of a Man's Life, that it should pass without any Observation in doing it, or any serious Resection on having done it. Religion

ligion is a deliberate Thing; it brings a Man feriously to consider his Ways, that he may turn his Feet to GOD's Commandments h; to fearch and try them, that he may turn ag in unto the Lord . A Good Man is so imprast with the Thoughts of God, and of Eternish ty, that perhaps he is rather ready to be over anxiously afraid and suspicious, a Matter of fo great Importance; and therefore will review, on the one Hand the Plan of Salvation that God has laid down in his Words and on the other, the Correspondency to it that he may discover in his own Soul. And if there are any of you that have never been thus employed, any that have never separated your selves a while from other Employments, that you might feek and intermeddle with this Divine Wisdom k, you de' affuredly Strangers to it. If there are any of you, that have never studied Gon's Word, to learn his Will from thence; that have never attended to Sermons, that you mighttry your selves by them, and if possible, carry home something of the chief of what you hear, to affist your retired and more diligent Enquiries; you may now come to a very quick Conclusion, and before you leave this Place, yea, before I proceed to any further Particulars, you may fet it down as the memorable Beginning of these Led-

Pfal. cxix. 59. / Lam. iii. 40. Prov. xviii. 1.

tures, and of this Discourse, "I am alreaty proved to be an Unregenerate Creature; "I am in the Gall of Bitterness, and in the "Bond of Iniquity." Nay, you may add, that there are perhaps Thousands of those that are yet Unregenerate Sinners, who have not been so careless and so insensible as you. I the indeed, Sirs, a Man may begin an Examination, and start back from the Prosecution of it, before it is brought to any important Issue; or trying himself by false Characters, he may come to a Conclusion, which will be so much the more dangerous, as it has been the more deliberate. For the sake of such therefore, I add,

2. The Soul "that is not deeply con-"vinced of its Guilt before God, and "defirous to feek Deliverance from "it by the Lord Jefus Christ," is still in an Unregenerate State.

ALL the Promises of God's Paternal Favour do certainly imply the Promise of Forgiveness; and you well know, that these are appropriated to such as bumble themselves before God: And that Humbling which is merely External, and implies no deep Sense of Inward Guilt, can pass for very little with that

¹ Acts viii. 23.

14 Such are Unregenerate SER. 1. that God, who fearches the Heart, and tries the Reins of the Children of Men.

THE Scripture assures us, that subosciever believes that Jesus is the Christ, is bornerof GODⁿ; and nothing can be more certain from the whole Tenor of it, than that - he that believes not shall be damnedo; and furely a State of Damnation is not, and comot be, a State of Regeneration. But what is this Faith in Christ? Is it no more than a bare notional Perswasion, that he is the Son of GOD? If this were all, the Devils themfelves believe p; and many were the Instances, in which you know that they confessed it, and trembled before him. You cannot then be ignorant, that the Faith, to which the Promises of Salvation are made is a Faith, which receives the Lord Jefus Christ in all his Offices; which trusts his 24tonement, as well as admits his Revelation: and flies to him for Righteousness and Life. And how can that Man feek Righteoufin is from Christ, who is insensible of his own Guilt? or how can he depend upon him for Life, who is not aware that he is under a Sentence of Death and Condemnation?

But imagine not you are secure, because you acknowledge your selves to be Sinners. If that Acknowledgment be slight and formal,

m Jer. xvii. 10. · n 1 John v. 1. • Mark kvi. 16. • Jam. ii. 19.

SER. I. as are not convinc'd of their Guilt. 15 it shows you are Strangers to the Operation or that Spirit, whose Office it is to convince Men of Sin q. If you have not been made sensible of the Pollution of your Hearts, as well as the Rebellion of your Lives; if you have not received as it were a Sentence of Death in your selves, and submitted to that Sentence as righteous, though ever so dreadful; if you have not been made to loath and abbor your selves, and to repent in Dust and Ashes; if you have not laid your Hand on your Mouth , and your Mouth in the Duft , crying out, Unclean, unclean "; and in this Sense at least, adopted that pathetick Complaint, O wretched Man that I am, who shall deliver me "! it is a certain Sign, that Sin Atill reigns in your mortal Bodies x, and is unto this Day bringing forth Fruit unto Death .

* 3. The Soul "that is unconcerned a-"bout the Favour of God, and Com-"munion with him", is still in an Unregenerate State.

COMMON Reason may tell you, that a Soul destitute of the Love of GOD, can never be the Object of his complacential Regards; and that it is impossible you should love him, while

John xvi. 8. Job xlii 6. Mic. vii. 16.
Lam. iii. 29. Lev. xiii. 45. Rom. vii. 24.
Rom. vii. 12. Rom. vii. 5.

while you are unconcerned about bis Favour, and habitually indifferent to converse with him. You believe, there is a GQD; you acknowledge, that he is the great Benefactor of the whole World; you know, your Happiness depends upon his Favour; you wish therefore, that you may enjoy it; that is, you wish, that some way or other you may be bappy, rather than miserable. But let Conscience say, whether you have ever felt, that in his Favour is Life 2? whether you have ever known, what it is to cry out with Intenseness and Ardour of Soul, Lord, lift up the Light of thy Countenance upon me 1! Alas, Sirs, had you been Sons, GOD would have fent the Spirit of his Son into your Hearts b; and if this be not the fincere, if it be not the habitual Language of your Soul; if you do not thus earnestly desire to live under the Manifestations of the Divine Love! and to be able to fay, Truly our Communion is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ; you are spiritually dead, and under the fatal Influences of that Carnal Mind, which being Enmity against GOD d, engages Men to live contented without GOD in the World, so long as their Corn and their Wine increasef. A Heart thus alienated from GOD,

was

² Pfal. iv. 6. b Gal. iy ² Pfal. xxx. 5. Rom. viii. 7. ° Eph. ii. 12. • 1 John i. 3. ¹ Pfal, iv. 7.

SER. I. as are caraless of GOD's Favour. 17 was never savingly turned to bim, and can have no just Reason to imagine itself the Object of his Paternal Favour.

4. THE Soul "that is destitute of a "fincere Love to Mankind", has Reason to consider itself as in an Unregenerate State.

You may, perhaps, think it unnecessary to mention this; but the Apostle was undoubtedly a much better Judge, and his own Words suggest this Particular to me: Beloved, let us love one another: for Love is of GOD; and every one that loveth, is born of GOD, and knoweth GOD: He that loveth not, knoweth not GOD, and consequently cannot be born of him; for GOD Love 8. And our Lord strongly intimates the lame Thought, when he exhorts his Disciples to the most universal and unlimited Benevolence by this Argument, that ye may be the Children of your Father which is in Heaven h; plainly implying, that otherwise they could not really be born of GOD, or claim him for their Father. Regeneration is to form a Man for intimate Communion with the general Assembly and Church of the First-horn, and to prepare him for the Re-1. John iv. 7, 8. h Matt. v. 45. Heb. xii. 23.

the First-Fruits of it are to appear, and to be manisested here. It is a faithful Saying, that they who have believed in GOD, shou! be careful to maintain good Works k; and infeigned Love is to be the Root of them: So that if you cannot stand this Trial, your Religious Hopes are all delusive and vain.

LET me intreat you therefore, that you would now look into your Lives, and Hearts. Do any of the malignant Passions harbour there? Ask yourselves, "Is there any one "cf my Fellow-Creatures, whom I wish " to fee miserable; or would make so, if it " were in my Power to do it by the fecret " Act of my Will, so that no Mortal on " Earth should ever know me to be the " Cause of the Calamity?" If it be so, and this be your settled Temper, you hate. your Brethren, and are Murtherers 1; and therefore are the Children of the Devil, who was a Murtherer from the Beginning: And we' may thus say of you, in the very Words of our Lord, who never uttered a rash Censure, You are of your Father the Devil, for his Paffions you cherish, and his Lusts you would do m.

But reflect farther, If you wish others no Harm, do you really wish them well? and that, fo really, and fo fincerely, as to be ready to do them Good? For merely to fay into

L' Tit. iii. 8. 1 Johneiii. 15. 1 John viii. 44.

them, Depart in Peace; be ye warmed, and filled when you have it in your Power to kelp them, is at once to mock the Poor, and to despise him that made him. You that are conscious of a mean selfish Temper, and wrap your selves up, as it were, in your own separate Interest, or in those of your own Families, and can feel a Concern for no others; you that devise what you may imagine shrewd and prudent Things, but none that are liberal and compassionate; you whose Eye does not affect your Heart, while you have this World's Good, how dwelleth the Love of GOD in you? how can you imagine, you are the Children of him, whom you so little resemble?

NAY, permit me to add once more upon this Head, that if all your Compassion sonly moved by Mens Temporal Calamities, and works not in any Degree with respect to their Spiritual and Eternal Interests, you have Reason to fear, that 'tis no better than an unsanctified Humanity; and indeed, that you never have learnt the Worth of your own Souls, while you set so little Value on the Souls of others, even of those, to whom you profess and intend Friendship. And this concluding Hint is of Importance to present a dangerous Mistake, in which too

ⁿ Jam. ii. 16. ^o Prov. xvii. 5. ^p 1 John iii. 17.

many good-natured Sinners are ready to flatter themselves, and in which perhaps others are too ready to join in flattering them.

5. He " that does not know what it is, " to struggle with Indwelling Sin, and " heartily to resolve against indulging " it in any Kind or Degree," is undoubtedly still in an Unregenerate State.

You will observe, I do not say, "that every one who knows what it is, to feel " a Struggle in his own Mind, when af-" faulted by Temptations to Sin, is a truly "Good Man:" The contrary is dreadfully apparent. A Principle of Natural Coxscience often makes very strong Remonstrances against Sin, and sends out bitter Cries when fubjected to its Violence; and this is for fir from denominating a Man a real Christian; that it rather illustrates the Power of Sin, and aggravates its Guilt. But when a Man's Inclinations run entirely one Way, and when he gives a Swing to his natural Passions without any Guard or Restraint; when he is a Stranger to any inward Conflict with him-felf, and any Victory over his own Lusts, and his corrupted Will; it is a certain Sign, -he is yet under the Dominion of Satan, and is even to be numbered among the 4amer of his Slaves. For they that are Christ's, have crucified

SER. I. as do not strive against all Sin. 21 crucified the Flesh, with the Affections and Lusts q; have learnt to deny themselves, and

to mostify their Members upon Earth!. to mostify their Members upon Earth.

The is also of great Importance to add, that there must be "a Resolution to op"pose Sin in every Kind, and in every "Degree: For be that is born of GOD functs not; nay, it is elsewhere said, He cannot commit Sin": And though it is too visibly true in Fact, and apparent from several other Passages in the very Epistle whence these Words are taken, that this Expression is to be interpreted with some Line. Expression is to be interpreted with some Limitation; yet the least that it can be imagined to fignify is this, that he does not wilfully allow himself in the Practice of any Sin. He As learnt to hate every false Way, and to lesteem all GOD's Precepts, concerning all Things, to be right w: So that upon the shole, if he might have his Request, and GOD would grant him the Thing that he longs for *, it would be this, to fin no more, and to get rid of every Sentiment, Desire, and Affection, in any Degree contrary to the Purity of God's Nature and Law. If therefore there be any of you, that spare One accursed Thing, though you should seem eager on destroy-ing all the rest; if it be the secret Language

Gel. v. 24. Matt. xvi. 24. Col. iii. 5. I John v. 18. I John iii. 9. Pfal. cxix. 128. Job vi. 8. guage of your Soul, "There is but one Lust, "that I will indulge; there is but one Temp-"tation, that I will comply with;" I new ceive, your Hearts are not right in the sight of GOD, for though you could, according to your pretended Purpose, keep all the rest of the Law, and yet offend in this one Point alone, you would in effect be a Transgressor of all. In short, He that committeth Sin, is of the Devila; but he that is begotten of GOD, keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not b.

6. HE "that does not know what it is, "to overcome this World, and to "place his Happiness in another," is yet in an *Unregenerate State*.

This is another of those certain Marks which God has given us of his own Cifff dren. Whatsoever is born of GOD, (as it very emphatically express d in the Original,) overcometh the World. It is not, you see, the extraordinary Attainment of a few more eminent Christians; but it is an essential Branch of every Good Man's Character: For he is begotten again unto a lively Hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead,

y Acts viii. 21. ² Jam. ii. 10. 21 John iii. 3. b 1 John v. 18. 1 John v. 4. παν το γεζεννημενον εκ τε Θεε.

even to the Hope of an Inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away d. have Reason therefore to judge very ancomertably concerning your State, if you are Strangers to this lively Hope; which is a very different Thing from that Hope to be faved, of which some People talk in so indolent, not to say, in so profane a Manner, as to shew, that it is the Hope of the Hypocrite, which will perish, when GOD takes takes away bis Soule. If you are conscious to yourselves, that you mind Earthly • Things, your End will be Destruction f; for having your Heart on Earth, it is plain your only Treasure is here : And if you govern wour selves by Worldly Maxims alone, and Wer great Care be to obtain those Riches and Honours, which the Children of the World pursue; if the Importance of Etermuty has never appear'd in such a Light, as to make you judge every thing trifling that can come in Competition with it; nay, whatever your Views of Eternity have been, if you are not practically carrying on a Scheme for it; and if you cannot, and do not, deny your Worldly Interest, when it cannot be fecured without hazarding your Eternal Hopes; 'tis plain, you are Friends of the World, in such a Sense as none can C 4 : be,

[.] d 1 Pet. i. 3. 4. e Job viii. 13. xxvii. 8. f Phil, iii. 19. s Matt. vi. 21.

be, but he must be an Enemy of GOD h. If indeed you were dead to the World, and your Life hid with Christ in GOD, you would fet your Affections on Things above, bus choke Things which are there, where Christ sitteth on the Right Hand of GOD: But the Want of this Temper shews, that you are carnally minded, which it is Death to be k; and that the redeeming Love of Christ has never exerted its Influence upon your Souls, nor bis Cross had any due Efficacy upon you; fof if it had been so, the World would have been crucified to you, and you to the World1. .

7. THE Soul "that does not long for "greater Improvements in the Divine "Life," is still a Stranger to the Fig. Principles of it.

You know, that we are called, as Chri flians, with an high and holy Calling m; and as he that is the Author of this Calling, is boly, so are we to be boly in all manner of Conversation ", and to be perfect, even as our Father which is in Heaven is perfect o. Here will therefore be Room for Improvement, not only during our Continuance in the present Life, but through all the Ages of a glorious

b Jam. iv. 4. i Col. iii. 1, 2, 3. k Kom. viii. 6. Gal. vi. 14. Phil. iii. 14. 2 Tim. i. 9. n 1 Pet, i. 15. O Matt.ev. 48.

glorious Eternity; and it is the ardent Defire of every Good Man, that in this Sense whive all others, his Path may be like the Prince Light, that Shineth more and more, until the perfect Day P. And this is the one Thing that be does, or that in which all his Labours centre; being confeigus to himself how far he is from baving already attained, or being already perfect, forgetting the Things that are behind, he reaches forth unto those Things that are before, and presses toward the Mark, for the Prize of the high Calling of GOD in Christ Jesus 4. In this View he feriously considers the Circumstances of Life in which Providence has placed him; that he may observe the Advantages, which these Circumstances give him for Religious Improvements; and it is delightful to him to discover such Advantages.

Now if there be any of you, who know nothing of this Temper, you are certainly in an Unregenerate State: For none can be born of GOD, that do not love him; and none can truly love him, that does not earnestly desire, more and more to resemble bim. So that if your Hearts can indulge such a Thought as this, " I wish I knew how " much Religion would be just sufficient to fave me, and I would go fo far, and stop " there;" your Conscience must tell you, that

[?] Prov. iv. 18. . 9 Phil. iii. 12,—14.

that you secretly hate Religion, and are unwillingly drag'd toward the Form of it, by an unnatural and external Violence, the Pears' of Misery and Ruin in neglecting in and that you are not acted by the free and liberal Principle of & Nature favingly renewed.

8. 1 w. Soul " that does not know what. "at is, to live by Faith in Christ, and " in Dependance on his Spirit," is still in an Unregenerate State.

WE are all the Children of GOD, by Faith in Christ Jesus, if indeed we are so at all; and he that is joined to the Lord, in this Sense, is one Spirit with him. But if any Man have not the Spirit of Christ, 🕬 is none of hist; for as GOD has predestinated us to the Adoption of Children, by Jesus Christ, to himself ", so of his Fulness' tis that all Believers do receive, even Grace for Grace w, or an Abundance and Variety of Grace, by Virtue of their Union with him, who is the Head; from whom the whole Body, being fitly joined together, and strengthened by what every Joint supplies, by an Energy proportionable to every Part, increases to the edifying of itself in Love *. These Things, as you see, are not only hinted in Scripture, but are copiously

r Gal. iii. 26. 1 Cor. vi. 17. 1 Rom. viii. 9. 2 Ephes. i. 5. W John i. 16. 2 Ephes. iv. 15, 16.

SER. I. as regard not Christ and the Spirit. 27 infifted upon, as very material Points: And tho' I readily acknowledge, Good Men may renewal and confider them very differently, and may express those Apprehensions in different Phrases; yet as Experience makes it plain, that those Souls generally flourish most, who have the most gistinct Conceptions of them, and the most habit Regard to them; so I think it is plain from these Scriptures, that there can be no true Religion at all, where there is a total Infenfibility of them. If therefore there are any of you, that apprehend it is Enthusiasm to talk of the Assistances of the Spirit; nay, I will add, if there are any of you, that do not earnestly defire these Assistances, and do not Leek them daily from the Hand of Christ, as the great Covenant-Head of his People; you are, I fear, Strangers to some of the First Principles of the Oracles of GOD, and are sensual, not having the Spirit 2. And tho' you may now and then form a hasty, and perhaps a warm Resolution in Religion, you will quickly, with the proud Youths, that are conceited of their own Sufficiency, faint and be weary, and with the Young Men you will utterly fail; while they only that wait upon the LORD, shall renew their Strength, shall mount up as on Eagles Wings, and pressing on with an unwearied Pace, according to the different

28 The Spirit must be thirsted after. SER. I. different Degrees of Vigour which the different Parts of their Course may require, shall run and not be weary, and shall walk and not faint . In short, if you e-not thirst after the Water of Life, that is, (as the Evangelist himself explains it,) the Spirit, which they that believe on Christ shall receive nowever bountiful he is, makes so Promise to impart it to you; and if you never receive it, all your other Sources of Comfort will foon be dried up, and the miserable Condition of the Creature, that asked in vain for one Drop of Water to cool his tormented Tongue c, will certainly be yours.

HERE I apprehend Multitudes will missearry, who have made a fair Shew in the Eyes of Men; and if you are condemned by this Mark, I am sure you will not be acquitted by any of the preceding. For all the Branches of an holy Temper have such a Connection with this, and such a Dependance upon it, that a Man who is destitute of this, can have only the Semblance of the rest.

AND thus, Sirs, I have with all Plainness and Faithfulness, as in the Sight of God, and sensible of my Account to him.

² Isa. xl. 30, 31. b John vii. 39. Lukę xvi. 24.

SER. I. Baptism is not Regeneration. 29 laid before you a Variety of Hints, by which I think you may safely and truly judge, whereither you be, or be not, in an Unregenerate State: And I shall now beg Leave to conclude my Discourse with one plain Inference from the Whole, viz.

THAT Baptism is not Regeneration, in the Scriptural, and most important sense of the Word.

To prove this as a Corollary from the preceding Discourse, I shall only assume this most reasonable Concession, with which you may remember I at first set out; that Regeneration, and being born of GOD, fignify the same Thing." Now I have shewn you from a Variety of Scriptures under the former Heads, that every one whom the Sacred Oracles represent as born of GOD, receiveth Christ, overcometh the World, and sinneth not. But it is too plain, that these Characters do not agree to every one that is baptized; and consequently it evidently fol-lows, that every one who is baptized is not of Course born of GOD, or Regenerate; and therefore, that Baptism is not Scripture-Regeneration.

Planer, and more certain than this Conclufion; and therefore, whatever great and an-

cient Names may be urged on the other Side of the Question, I shall rest the Metter here, without leading you into the Priceties" of a Controversy so easily decided. I would only farther observe, that they who most vigorously contered for the other Manner of speaking. (for after all it is but a Dispute about a hord,) acknowledge expressly, that a Man may be faved without what they call Regeneration, and that he may perish with it. And tho' Persons are taught to speak of their state, in Consequence of Baptism, in very high, and I fear, dangerous Terms; yet when wife and good Men come to explain those Terms, it evidently appears, that many of whom they are used, are so in a State of Salvation as to be daily obnoxious to Damnation; so the Children of GOD, as also to be the Children of the Devil; and so Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven, as to be Children of Wrath, and on the Brink of Hell.

WHERE Persons of real Piety apprehend themselves under a Necessity of using such Phrases with Respect to all that are baptized, we cannot blame them for endeavouring to bring down their Signification, as low as spossible: But they will, I hope, excuse those who chuse to speak, in what they apprehend to be a more Scriptural, Rational, and Edifying Language.

SER. 1. The Danger of the Unregenerate. 31

IT was Matter of Conscience with me. to state the Matter, as you have heard. I do therefore earnestly intreat you, my dearly Beloved, in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and for the Sake of your own immortal Souls, that you deceive not your selves with vain Words; but that where your Eternal Salvation is fo plainly concerned, you bring the Cause, the important Cause, to an immediate Trial: And if you are conwinced, as I suppose many of you quickly may be, that you are at present dad in Trespasses and Sins, then let me beseech you, to reflect on what the most transient Survey of the Scripture may teach you, as to the Danger of such a Case. For tho' it will be my Business, in the Process of these Discourses, more largely to represent it, when I come to speak of the Necessity of the New Birth, God only knows, whether your Lives may be continued, till we advance so far in the Subject: And where a Case of this Kind is in question, the Delay of a Week, or even of a Day, may be inevitable and eternal Ruin.



S E RAM O N II.

Of the NATURE of REGENERA-TION, and particularly of the CHANGE it produces in Mens Apprehensions.

2 Cor. v. 17.

If any Man be in Christ, he is at new Creature: Old Things are passed away, behold, all Things are become New.

HE Knowledge of our true, State in Religion, is at once a Matter of so great Importance, and so great Difficulty, that in Order to obtain it, it is necessary we should have Line upon Line, and Precept upon Precept. The plain Discourse whick you heard last Lord's-Day, was intended to lead you into it; and I question not, but I then said enough to convince many, that they

SER. 2. The Importance of the Subject. 33

they were in an Unregenerate Condition. Nevertheless as there are various Approaches towards Regineration and Conversion, which on the whole fall short of it; I think it very expedient now to give you, what I may properly enough call the Counter-part of this View; which I shall, by Divine Affistance, attempt from the Words I have now been

reading.

THE Apostle who wrote them, was trans-transfer to such a Zeal for Christ, and for the Souls of Men, that some thought him beside bimself a; and no doubt many would represent him, as the greatest Enthusiast apon the Face of the Earth. But as it was very small Thing to him to be judged of Man's Judgment b, he calmly vindicates him-If, by declaring that there was a Cause for this Warmth, as the Honour of God and the Redeemer, and the Eternal Salvation of Men, were fo intimately concerned in the Affair: The Love of Christ, says he, constrains us c, or (as the Word * properly signifies,) it bears us away with it, like a mighty Torrent, which we are not able to relist; because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead, under the centence of God's righteous Law, or they would not have needed such an Attone-

^{- 2} Ver. 15. b 1 Cor. iv. 3. c 2 Cor. v. 14. • Συνεχα. D

ment as the Blood of his Son; and we farther judge, that he died for all, that they who now live, only in Confequence of his dying Love, should not benceforth live unto themselves, but unto bim that died for them 4. We therefore live to this Jesus; we consecrate our Lives and Labours to this Purpose; and in Consequence of it, we henceforth know no Man after the Flesh, that is, we do not regard our Temporal Interests, nor consider how we may most effectually obtain the Frvour and Friendship of those who may be useful to us in Life; yea, though we have known Christ after the Flesh, or have expected a Temporal Messiah, who should make our Nation triumphant over the Gentiles, and inrich it with the Spoils of other Nations. yet now benceforth we know bim no mortes under such a Character. And in this Rifepect the same Temper will prevail in the Heart of every real Christian; and therefore, i. e. in Consequence of what was said before of the Redeemer's Love, if any Man be in Christ, if he be really one of his faithful Servants, united to him by a lively Faith, and in Consequence of that Union interested in his Salvation, be is a New Creature; his Views and Sentiments, his Affections Lind Pursuits, are so entirely changed, that feems, as it were, to be come into a Nive

d 2 Cor. v. 15. e Ver. 16.

World, and to be transformed quite into another Person from what he formerly was: Old Things are passed away, and (behold the astonishing Transformation,) all Things are become New. This is the Thought, that I am now to illustrate; and you cannot but see, how proper a Foundation it will be for our Discourse on the Second General, I proposed, which is,

Nature of that great Change, which passed on every Soul, that is truly Regenerate, in the Scriptural, and most important Sense of the Word +.

AND here it may hardly feem necessary to tell you, that I do not mean to affert, and the Substance of the Soul, and its Nazural Faculties, are in a strict and proper Sense changed: A Man might as reasonably affert from such a Scripture, that the former Body was annihilated, and a New one

D 2 pro-

† Some chuse to call the Change here described, Renevation, rather than Regeneration. I have given my Reasons before, (pag. 10, 29.) why I use the Words promiscuously: But I shall endeavour through the whole of these Discourses, so to state the Nature of this Change, as to have no Controversy with Good Men of any Persuasion about any Thiag but the Name of it; conterning which, I hope they will not contend with me, as I am sure I will not quarrel with them.

The Nature of the Change SER. 2. produced; and common Sense and Decency will not allow us to imagine, that the Apostle meant any Thing of this Nature, by the General Terms he uses here. But the plain Meaning is, that when a Man become a real Christian, the whole Temper and Character of his Mind is so changed, as to become different from that of the Generality of Mankind, and different from what it formerly was, while in an unenlighten'd and unrenewed State. It is not merely a little circumstantial Alteration; it is not assuming a New Name, professing New Speculative Opinions, or practiting fome New Rites and Forms: But it is becoming, (as we free quently fay in our usual Forms of Speech. a different Creature, or a New Man.—And : thus the Sacred Writers express themselve in many other Passages, which very happily serve to illustrate this. They, in particular, represent GOD as promising, with relation to this Work, f A New Heart will I give them, and a New Spirit will I put within them; and I will take away the Heart of Stone, the stubborn, obstinate, impenetrable Disposition they once had, and will give them an Heart of Flesh, a tender, compliant Tenper, which shall incline them to submit te. my Will with Humility, and to obey, it with Delight. And thus, when the Apolilehad

had exhorted the Ephersans, to put off, with respect to their former Conversation, the Old Man, which is corrupt according to its de-ceitful Luste, he adds, And be renewed in the Spirit of your Mind, and put on the New Man, which after GOD, or in Conformity to his Image, is created in Righteousness and true Holiness: Which is further illustrated by his important Exhortation to the Romans h, Be not conformed to this World; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your Mind. And on the same Principles, what in one Place he calls the New Creature i, in another parallel Place he expresses, by Faith that works by Love k, and by keeping the Commandments of GOD1; for all these, as equivalunt Characters, he opposes to Circumcision and Uncircumcifion, or to the mere Externals of a Religious Profession; declaring the ut-Fer Insufficiency of the latter, and the absolute Necessity of the former.

THE general Nature of this Change may then be understood, by an attentive Consideration of such Scriptures as those mentioned above; which indeed contain what is most essential on this Subject. But for the more compleat Illustration of the Matter, I hall particularly shew you, that where there is Reason to speak of a Man, as one

Ephef. iv. 22,—24. h Rom. xii. 2. i Gal. vi. 15. k Gal. v. 6. l 1 1 Cor. vii. 19.

of those who are in Christ Jesus, or swho are truly Regenerate, there will be "New "Apprehensions, New Affections, New Re-" folutions, New Labours, New Enjoyments, " and New Hopes;" and perhaps these ere few important Branches of the Christian Character, which may not be introduced, as illustrating one or other of these Remarks.

THE former of them is indeed the Foundation of the rest; because as Religion is a reasonable Service, all the Change which is made in the Affections and Resolutions, in the Pursuits, Enjoyments, and Hopes of a Good Man, arises from that different View, in which he is now taught to look on those . Objects, the Nature of which is to direct his Choice, to determine his Conduct, and regulate his Passions: It will therefore be the Business of this Evening's Discourse to shaw you,

I. THAT, wherever there is a real Principle of Regeneration, there will be New APPREHENSIONS of Things.

WHEN GOD created the Natural World, be faid, in the very beginning of his Work, Let there be Light, and there was Light. And thus he deals in this New Creation, which raises the Soul from a Chaos, to such a

⁼ Gen. i. 3.

beautiful, well-ordered and well-furnished Frame. GOD, says the Apostle, who commanded the Light to shine out of Darkness, has shined into our Hearts, to give the Light of the Knowledge of the Glory of GOD, in the Face of Jesus Christ"; whereas before, the Understanding was darkened, being alienated from the Life of GOD, through the Ignorance that was in them, because of the Blindness or Perverseness of their Hearts.

Now this Illumination, of which I am speaking, does not so much refer to a speculative, as to a Practical and Heart-impressing Knowledge. It is true, that when a Man once comes to be in good Earnest in Religion, he generally arrives at a clearer and faller Knowledge even of the Doctrines of Christianity, than he had before: For he then sets himself to enquire with greater Diligence, and to feek Light of the great Father of Lights with greater Earnestness; he gets clear of many Evil Affections, that put a corrupt Biass upon his Judgment; and he comes within the Reach of those Promises, Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord, and if any Man will do his Will, he Shall know of the Dostrine, whether it be of COD 9. Yet I think, I may very properly fay, that at various Times, when our Judg-D 4

² Cor. iv. 6. Ephef. iv. 18. Hof. vi. 3. John vii. 17.

ment of any Object is, the same, our Apprebensions of it are very different. It is one Thing, for instance, to believe that God is the Omnipotent, All-wife, and All-gracious. Governour of the World; and another, and, very different Thing, to have the Heart powerfully impressed with an Apprehension of his Ability and Readiness to help us. I will there. fore a little more particularly illustrate those Respects, in which the Apprehensions of such as are really Regenerate, differ from those which they formerly had: And I hope you will do yourselves the Justice to reflect, as we go along, how far you have ever felt these Apprehensions which you hear me describe; and I have a pleasing Persuasion, that many of you have felt them, in a much lively Manner than they can be described. I would observe then to you, that a Regene-n rate Soul has New Apprehensions " of GOD, " -of itself, of Christ, of Eternity, " and of the Way and Method that Go p " has marked out for its being bappy " there."

1. A Regenerate Soul has New Appehenfions " of the bleffed GOD."

THERE are very few, who pretend fo much as to doubt of the Being of a Gon. and fewer yet, that will venture to deny it:

And even among those, who have denied it, and disputed against it, some, by their own Confession, have felt their Hearts give them the Lie, and upbraid them for using the Powers of Reason and Speech, against the Giver and Preserver of both. I persuade myself at least, there are none that hear me this Day, who would not look upon a professed Atheist as a Monster, unworthy to be a Member of Human Society, and little to be trusted in any of its Relations. Yet after all, while the Being of the bleffed God is warmly afferted, his Nature is so little understood and considered, that there are Thousands who may still properly be said, to be without GOD in the World, or in Practike and Temper, tho' not in Notion, to be Atheists in it. Wicked Men therefore in general are described, as those that know not GOD : But where God has determined to glorify his Mercy in the Salvation of a Sinner, he shines into the Heart for this blessed Purpose, to give the Light of the Knowledge of the Glory of GOD'. And thus the Glories of the Divine Being are known to the Regenerate Soul in such a Manner, as they are not to the most acute Metaphysician. r the sublimest Philosopher, who is himself a Stranger to the Spiritual Life.

THE

r Ephef. ii. 12. f 2 Theff. i. 8. 2 Cor. iv. 6.

42

THE Person of whom we now speak, has New Apprehensions, a of the Spirituali"ty and Omnipresence of GOD,—of his Ma"jesty and Purity, — of his Power and Pa"tience,—of his Goodness,—and his intimate.
"Access to Men's Spirits, with the Reality
and Importance of his Operations upon
them."—Permit me a little to represent the Views of each, both to direct your Enquiries, and also to impress your Minds; and my own, with Truths in which we have a'l so intimate a Concern.

THE Divine Spirituality and Omnipresince is apprehended by the Good Man in a pe-culiar Manner. That there is some Immaterial Substance, and that Matter is moved by his Active Power continually impres'd upon it, according to stated Laws, is indeed so plain a Dictate of Reason, that I question not, but the Thought influences the Minds of some, who have not so much Acquaintance with Language, as to, be able properly to express it: But alas, it easily passes thro', as if no way important. It is quite a different Thing, to feel, as it were the Presence of an infinitely Intelligent, and All-observing Deity, actually surrounding us in all Times and Places;—to say from the Heart, Ob Lord, thou hast searched me, and known me, so that thou understandest my Thoughts I

SER. 2. of the Divine Omnipresence. Thoughts afar off: Whither shall I go from thy Spirit, or whither shall I flee from thy Presence? Thou bass beset me behind and before and laid thine Hand upon me " ;-to feel, as is were, the Hand of GOD, which indeed we may feel, if we duly attend to it, in all the Impressions made on our Bodily Senses, and on the Powers of our Mind; - to feel our selves even now supported by it, and to argue from the constant Support of of his Hand, the never failing Notice of his Eye. "He reads my present Thoughts; he "knows, even now, all the Secrets of my " Soul, and has always known them; has " always observed my Conduct in every the " minutest Particular, and recorded, in per-"manent Characters, the whole History of " my Life, and of my Heart; of this de-" praved finful Life, of this vain, this " reacherous, this rebellious Heart."

WITH this Conception of the Divine Observance are closely and intimately connected New Apprehensions of the Purity of GOD, and of his infinite Majesty; Views, which mutually affist, and illustrate each other. The Irreverence with which the Generality of Men behave in the Presence of God, and the Easiness with which they admit the slightest Temptation to sin against

New Apprehensions of his SER. 2. gainst him, plainly shew what low Notions they have of him. But God does, as it were, appear to the Eye of a Renewed Mind, array'd in his Robes of Light and Majesty; so that he is ready to cryout " I have heard of thee by the hearing of the " Ear, but now mine Eye seeth thee ": I see " the Eternal, Self-existent, Self-sufficient "God, who fits upon the Circle of the " Earth, and the Inhabitants thereof are as " Grashoppers; who spreadeth out the Hear se vens, as a Tent to dwell in, and looks "down on the Nations as the Drop of a " Bucket, and counts them as the small Dust " of the Balance ": Who would not fear be-" fore him? who would not tremble at his Presence? who would not revere that "God, who is purer Eyes than to behold " Evil, and cannot look upon Iniquity ; who " cannot be tempted with Evila, but must " fee it, and hate it, even in all its Forms."

AND such too are the Views its has of his Almighty Power, that the enlightned Mind will further add, "A God of Almighty" Power, who could speak a whole World into Ruin; (undoubtedly he could, for he spoke it into Existence;) who by one fingle

SER. 2. Purity, Power, and Patience. 45 "fingle Thought, by one filent Volition, " could eafily abase the proudest Creature " in the Universe; must have it in his " Power to bring me in a Moment to the Dust of Death, and to the Flames of Hell; " to lay me as low in Misery, and to hold " me as long in it, as he should please: " This, O my Soul, this is the GOD, a-" gainst whom such feeble Worms as we are daily offending, and whom we madly r prefume to make our Enemy."

This gives the Regenerate Man a further Sense of the Patience of GOD, than ever he had before. Others may look round upon the World, and wonder there is so much penal Evil in it; but the Renewed Soul wonders, there is not a thousand times more. When he sees, how the World lieth in Wickedne/s b; when he observes, how poor impotent Mortals are, many of them per-haps, in Words blaspheming the God of Heaven! many more of them, most prefumptuously violating all the plainest, and most important Precepts of his Law; and most of the rest, living in a perpetual. For-getfulness of him, as if he were not at all, or were not so considerable as to be any way worth their Notice; fuch an one cannot but wonder, that the Almighty Majesty of Heaven does not in a Moment make himself known by the Thunder of his Power, and confound all their Madness and Folly, by crushing the World with its Inhabitants into Ruin. He often sees the rising Sun, and the descending Rain, with Astonishment that it should be sent down on such a World as ours.

He has also more affecting Views than ever of the Divine Goodness. Most Meas speculatively believe it; and they take occafion, even from that Belief, to affront it:
But a Good Man views it at once as a delightful, and a venerable Thing: He fears
the Lord, and bis Goodness; and while it
encourages him, guilty as he is, to repose
himself upon it as his Hope, it awakens a
generous Kind of Consusion at the Thought
of ever having offended him, and fills his
very Soul with Indignation at the Thought
of repeating such Offences.

AND once more, The Regenerate Man has quite different Notions than before, of the intimate Access which GOD has to the Spirit: of Men, and his important Power of operating upon them. The greatest Part of Men indeed consider not, as they ought, how the whole Material World perpetually depends—upon

SER. 2. and Access to the Spirits of Men. '47 upon a Divine Agency, and is no other than one grand Machine, on which the great Artificer continually acts, to make it an Instrument of Mercy to his Sensitive and Intelligent Creatures. But there are yet fewer, who seriously consider, how entirely the Hearts of Men are in the Hand of the Lord, and how much depends on his Influences upon them. Nevertheless Experience teaches the Renewed Soul, that be is the GOD of the Spirits of all Flesh, and that he not only views, but manages them as he pleases. "Lord," does he say, "this Spirit of mine is shaded with thick Darkness, but " thou canst illuminate it; it is diseased, but " thou canst cure it; it is unstable as Water, and lighter than a Feather, yet thou canst " fix and establish it; and whatever thou " wouldest have me to be, and to do, for " thy Glory, and mine own Happiness, thou " canst work in me to both to will and to per-" form it ': So that all I need, to the Rec-"titude and Felicity of my Nature, is " only this, that I may have more of thine " inward, vital, operative Presence." It is not easy to conceive, what Efficacy this Thought has, for the Transformation of the Soul. But again, 2. New

Numb. xxvii. 16. Gen, xlix. 4. Phil. ii.

2. New Apprehensions are connected with these Sentiments in the Regenerate Soul, "concerning itself, and its wn State."

'Tis surprizing to think, how many run through successive Years in Life, without ever turning the Eye of the Mind inward, that the Soul may survey itself. I speak not of a Philosophical Survey of the Faculaties of the Mind; which, tho' indeed in its Place it be useful and entertaining, is no more necessary in its Resinements to a well order'd State, than Skill in Anatomy is to a healthful Constitution: But I speak of those Views of the Mind, which are in the Reach of all, how low soever their Genius, or their Education may have been.

As all true Happiness is an Internal Thing, where-ever God intends to produce it in the Heart of a revolted corrupted Creature, (and such alas, we all naturally are,) he leads it into a View of itself; and shews it, (if I may be allowed the Expression,) a Mixture of Grandeur, and Misery, that lies within; which yet the greatest Part of Mankind live and die without ever observing. "I am here," does the awaken'd Creature say, "an Intelligent Being; far superiour to "this well-wrought Frame of Flesh and "Blood."

"Blood, which God has given me for a little while to command, and which I " must quickly drop in the Dust: I am " made capable of determining my own Choice, of directing my own Actions, of " judging concerning the Importance of " Ends, and the Propriety of Means in Sub-". ferviency to them: And while I see a " vast Variety of Creatures in different " Forms beneath me, I see no Rank of " Creatures above me, nothing nobler than " Man, here on Earth where I dwell. Yet " I see Man, in the midst of his Glory, a " feeble dependent mortal Creature, who can-" not possibly be his own End, nor can of " himself alone, by any Means command or insure his own Happiness.—Every thing " tells me, that he is the Creature of GOD; is and that it his greatest Honour and Feli-" city, to know, and practically to acknow-" ledge himself to be so: Every thing tells " me, that it is most reasonable, that GOD, " who is the great Original of Man, should " also be the End of his Being: But have I " made him the End of mine? My Soul, "thou art conscious to thyself, thou hast "I lived in many Instances without him in the "World E.—He has given thee, even in the " " System of thine own Nature, and of the "visible Beings that are round about thee, Eph. ii. 12.

" compared with his Providential Interpo-" fition in the Management of them, the " Intimations of his holy and righteous Will: "He has expressed these Dictates far, more " plainly in his written Word: And when "thou comest to examine them, how art " thou contlemned by them? When thou " comest to think of the Spirituality and " Purity of his Being, and his Law, how hameful does thy Temper, and thy Life, "appear to have been? what an infinite Disproportion is there between that, and its " perfect Rule! - And whom, oh my Soul, " hast thou offended? whose Law hast "thou broken? whose Grace hast thou " despised? The Law, the Grace, of that " Eternal GOD, of whom I have now-been " hearing; who is here present with me, who " is even within me, and who fees, oh my " Heart, (more distinctly than thou can't " see,) all thy Guilt, and all its Aggrava"tions. Oh Lord, I abhor my self, and
"repent in Dust and Ashes h.—I have talk-" ed of Sin, and of the Sentence of GOD " against it, as a Thing of Course: But oh " my Soul, it is thine own Concern! The "Guilt, the Stain of Sin is still upon thee; " the Sentence of GOD is pronounced a-" gainst thee; and it must be reversed, or "thou art undone for ever. These irregu-"lar

lar Habits and Dispositions that prevail in "thee, must be corrected, or they will prove thy Mortal Disease, and Everlastgo Torment.—Thou art a poor weak " irresolute Creature: The Experience of " every past Day of Life, since I began to "think of Religion at all, proves it: Yet "thou must, by some Means or other, at-" tain to Inward Strength and Inward Pu-" rity, or thou art lost; and all these great " Capacities, and glorious Faculties, will but " make thy Ruin fo much the more di-" thinguished. Oh how weighty the Care! " oh how great the Charge! What shall I " do, that Thought, that Reason, that Immortality, may not be my Destruction? Where shall I find a Rock, that will be firm enough for my Support and Safety? where shall I find the Means, to build the "Fabrick of such a Happiness, as thine, oh "my Soul, must be, if ever I am happy at all?"

Thus does God teach the Mind, by its Inward Reviews and Reflections, this important Lesson of its own Impotence and Guilt, of its Depravity and Ruin; and so prepares it for those New Apprehensions of Christ, which I mentioned as the Third Particular.

3. The Regenerate Soul has New Apprehensions "concerning the Lord fe"fus Christ, considered as a Mediator
"in general, and as such a particular
"Mediator as he is exhibited in the
"Word of God."

THAT affecting View, which the Regenerate Soul has, of the Majesty, Glory, Power, and Purity of the blessed GOD, will undoubtedly convince him, how unsit he is in himself to appear before his awful Pre-fence. He is ready to fink down in the Dust at the very Thought, and to say, "Who is able to stand before such a great " and holy GOD, as thou art i? If I were in all the Original Rectitude and Glory of " my Nature, I could not do it: How " much less, surrounded as I am, with so " much Guilt, with fo much Pollution! " I need, as it were, a Days-Man betwixt " us, who might lay his Hand upon us both k, " who should transact Affairs in my Name " with God, and bring the peaceful Mef-" fages of God to me: Let fuch an one " speak with me, and I will hear; but let not GOD speak with me, lest I die 1."

AND when he comes to take a more near and intimate *View* of this *Mediator* which God

¹ I Sam. vi. 20. ^k Job ix. 33. ¹ Exod. xx. 19.

God has exhibited in the Gospel, the Renewed Soul is even charmed and transported with the View: And that JESUS, whose Name he before pronounced with fo much Coldness, -that the very Mention of it was a Kind of Profanation, now is regarded by him as the chiefest among ten thousand m. He beholds Father, full of Grace and Truth. The Union of the Divine and Human Nature in the Person of Christ, though it appears indeed a Mystery, which he cannot fully explain, is nevertheless a glorious Certainty, which in the general he most cordially believes. He fees Emmanuel, GOD dwelling with us in Human Flesh, and acquiesces in the Sight; while the Rays of Divine Glory are attempered by passing through the Vail, that is to fay, his Flesh. He considers Christ, as made of GOD unto him Wisdom, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption P : And each of these Views rejoices him to the very Heart.. " Ignorant as I am, I shall " be taught and instructed by bim, that " great Prophet whom God fent into the "World; by him, who is Incarnate Wif-"dom, as well as Incarnate Love; whose "Words resound in the Gospel, and whose "Spirit seals the Instructions of his Word. E 3 " Guilty

4. THE

thee, which is the Life of my Soul."

SER. 2. of the Importance of Eternity. 55

4. The Regenerate Soul has also NewApprehensions " of the Importance of " Eternity, when compared with Time and all its Concerns."

'Tis indeed a most pityable Thing, and awakens our Astonishment, Grief, and Indignation, to observe how the Things of this World press, down Immortal Spirits, and -reduce them almost indeed to a State of Brutality. Most deplorable it is, to see, the Power and Energy of those Motives, which are taken merely from this Earth, and its little Concernments; fo that if a Man did but know what was the favourite Vanity, he ment almost predict, from the Knowledge of Circumstances, how a Man's Actions would be order'd; and might almost be fure, that he would follow, whitherfoever this Interest, or that Pleasure, this ambitious, or that mercenary View called him; though all the Prospects for an Eternal World pleaded the contrary Way. Such is the Folly and Madness, that is in Mens Hearts while they live; and after that they go down to the Dead i, and fpend that Immortal Duration, which they have despised, in fruitless Lamentations. Fatal Delusion! which it is the great Defign of the Gospel to cure.

E 4 But

[&]quot;! Eccles. ix. 3.

But when a Soul becomes while to Salvation, it is taught to look not at the Things which are seen, but at the Things which are not seen; because it has now a full Sense of what before it only notionally confessed; that the Things which are seen, are Temporal, but the Things which are not seen, are Eternal t .-ETERNITY! it is impossible I should tell you, how much an Eye, that is enlighten'd by God, sees, and reads, as it were, in that one Word; while one Scene beyond another is ftill opening on the Mind, till its Sight, and its Thoughts are swallowed up Thoughts are the Creatures are as Nothing with respect to God, so all the Interests of Time, with respect to Eternity, appear as less than Nothing and Vanity ". To be made for an Everilage. ing Existence .ppears in so awful a View; that while it has some pleasing Hope, it rejoices with trembling; and every remaining Fear, with relation to this great Interest, feems a creater Evil, than the Certainty of any Temporal Calamity.

I might add upon this Head, That the Regenerate Soul has not only New Views of the Importance, but likewise of the Nature, of the Invisible and Eternal State; and particularly of the Nature of the Celestial Happiness. It does not confider it merely, or chiefly, as a State of Corporeal Enjoyment,

^d u Isa. xl. 17. ² Cor. iv. 18.

formed to gratify and delight the Senses; but as a State of perfect Conformity to God, and most endearing Intercourse with him; of which as it begins already by Divine Grace to taste the Pleasures, so it most ardently thirsts after them; and would be heartily willing to lose this Body for ever, and to bid an Eternal Adien to every Object capable of giving it Delight; rather than it would consent to lose, in a perpetual Succession of such Objects, the Sight of the Father of Spirits, and that Sensibility of his Love, which adds the most substantial Solidity, and exalted Relish, to every inferiour Good, that can be desired from it.

5. A Regenerate Man has also New Apprehensions "of the Way which God" has marked out to this Happiness."

Nothing is more common, than for carnal and ignorant Men to imagine, that it is a very easy thing to get to Heaven; and upon this Presumption, they hew out to themfelves Cisterns, broken Cisterns that can hold no Water w; and often live and die with a Lye in their Right-Hand. But the Renewed Soul, having such awful Notions of the blessed GOD, and such Apprehensions of the Excellency and Glory of the Heavenly State,

State, as you have heard, deeply feet how . Storttely necessary it is, that fornething of a very great and important Change should pass in the Mind of that finful Creature, that ever hopes to be a Partaker of it. He fees, that 'tis impossible, any External Profession, or External Rite, should secure so great an End; impossible, that Best Gara should be Regeneration, in that Sense in which the Scripture uses the Word, or that by this alone, though ever fo regularly administred, a Man's Eternal Happiness should be secured. He sees, that to be wife safet to this or that Party of Christians, to isia with Established, or with Separate Churches, and to be ever so zealous for their respective Order, Worship, and Discipline, is Thing quite of foreign Consideration here; and that the best, or the worst of Men, may be, and probably are, on one Side, and on another; nay, that Ignorance, Pride, and Bigotry may take Occasion from hence, to render Men farther from the Kingdom of GOD, than any Mistake in Judgment, or Practice, on these disputed Points, could have fet them.

No, my Brethren, when a Man's Eyes are enlightened by God's renewing Spirit, he sees, and feels, that in the Language of Scripture, he must be created anew in Christ fesus

Jejus : He sees, that Holiness is a Character without which no Man shall see the Lora and he is perhaps little anxious, whether this, or the Falth that produces it, shall be called a Condition, or a Qualification, or an Instrument, while he fees he must perish without it: He sees, that as it is absolutely necessary, no it is very extensive, as the Commandment which is its Rule is exceeding broad 2: He fees, that it must not only effectually regulate the Actions of his Life, but controul all the Sentiments of his Heart: Nay, he sees, it intit not only be submitted to as a nettfary, but be chosen as a most amiable Thing: And accordingly, he does chuse it as such.—The Unregenerate Soul, when he riears of Repentance and Reformation, tho' he understands not half that it means, nor is aware of what will in Fact be the greatest Difficulty of it, looks upon it at best as a nauseous Medicine, which he must take, or die: But the Regenerate Man finds his Heart fo wonderfully and fo happily changed, that he regards it for itself, as the Food, the Health, and the Life of his Soul; as that which necessarily brings its own Pleasures, and in a confiderable Degree its own Reward along with it; so that now, as David beautifully expresses it, He openeth his Mouth, and panteth;

Eph, ii. 10. 2 Heb. xii. 14. Pfal. cxix. 96.

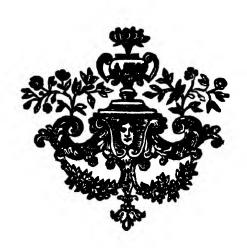
AND I will add once more, The Good Man is also made sensible of the Place which Faith and Holiness hold, in the Scheme which God has laid, for our Justification before him, and our Acceptance with him. I do not say, that all Christians conceive of this with equal Perspicuity, or express their Conceptions with equal Exactness: The most candid Allowance should here be made for the different Ideas they fix to the same Phrases, as they have been used to look upon them, with Veneration, or with Suspicion. But this I will venture to fay, because I am perfuaded the Scripture will bear me out in it, "that the Confidence of a Regenerate Soul-" is not fixed on his own Holiness, or Faith, " as the meritorious Cause of his Acceptance " with Gop." He is deeply and cordially sensible, that he is made accepted in the Beloved c; and feeing nothing but Guilt, and Weakness, and Ruin in bimself, he ascribes to the bleffed Jesus, and to the Riches of God's free Grace in him, his Righteousness, his Strength, and his Salvation. And where a Man is thus perfuaded, I think he must in Effect believe, even tho' he might scruple in Words expressly to own it, "that Christ, " as our great Surety, having perfection obeyed the

Pfal. cxix. 131. Eph. i. 6.

" the Lew of God himself, and by his_ Blood having fully satisfied the Diving Justice, for the Breach of it, we, on our elieving in him by a vital Faith, are justi-" fied before God by the Imputation of his perfect Righteousness." This latter Way of stating it, when rightly explained, appears 'jun thuivalent to the former; and it is a Manner of conceiving and expressing it, which, when rightly understood, seems extreamly suitable to that deep Humility, and Poverty of Spirit, to which the Renewed Soul is brought, when, like a new-born Babe, it defires the fincere Milk of the Word, that it may grow thereby d. But as the Mind, at fuch a Time, finds little Inclination to confond about Words and Phrases, it would be much less proper for me, to enter into any ' Controverfy about them here.

LET it suffice for the present, that I have given you this plain Representation of that Change, which is wrought in a Man's Apprehensions, when he is made a New Creature. When Old Things are passed away, he has New Apprehensions of GOD, of himself, of Christ, of Eternity, and of the Way to obtain the Happiness of it: And as at this happy Time all things are become New, there

are "New Affections, New Resources, and "New Hopes," which are the Result of the Change already described. But it will be much more difficult to reduce what I have to offer on these Heads, within the Bounds of the next Discourse, than proper to attempt any of them in this. Go home, resy Friends, and try yourselves by what you have already heard; and be affured, that if you are condemned by this Part of the Description, it is impossible you should be approved by any that will follow; indee they have all their Foundation in this.





SERMON III.

RATION, with respect to the CHANGE it produces in Mens Affections, Resolutions, Labours, Labours, and Hopes.

2 Cor. v. 17.

If any Man be in Christ, he is a New Creature: Old Things are passed away, behold, all Things are become New.

MONG the various Subjects, which exercise the Thoughts and Tongues of Men, sew are more talked of than Religion. But it is melancholy to think, how little it is understood; and how much it is mistaken, and misrepresented in the World. The Test before us gives us a very instructive View of it; such a View, that I am sure, an

an Experimental Knowledge of tits Sense would be infinitely preferable to the most critical and exact Knowledge of all the most curious Passages, both of the Old Testament, and the New. From it, you know, I have begun to describe that great Change, which the Word of God teaches us to represent under the Notion of Regeneration, or according to the Language of St. Paul, in this Passage of his Writings, by a New Crea-I know I am explaining it before many, who have been much longer acquainted with it than myself; and it becomes me to believe, before many, that kane attained to much higher Advances in it: But I fear also at the same Time, I soeak of it before many, who are yet Strangers ic. it; and I am labouring, by the plainest Addresses that I can, to give them at least some just Ideas of it. Oh that to all the Descriptions, that either have, or shall be given, Go D may by his Grace add that Understanding, which arises from feeling correspondent Impressions on the Mind!

I HAVE already endeavoured to illustrate those New Apprehensions, which arise in the Regenerate Mind; Apprehensions of the blessed GOD, of itself, of Christ, of the Eternal World, and of the Way to obtain the Happiness of it. It now remains, that consider those "New Affections, Resolutions, Lobours,

SER. 3. Pas New Affections. 65
Enjoyments, and Hopes," which result from them. I observe therefore,

THAT these New Apprehensions will be attended with New AFFECTIONS.

I READILY acknowledge, that the Degree, in which the Affections operate, may, and will be different, in different Persons, according to their Natural Constitution: But as in some Degree or another, they make an effential Part of our Frame, it is impossible but they must be impressed with a Matter of street infinite Importance, as Religion will appear. And the Apprehensions described above must awaken the Exercise of correspondent Affections, and direct them to Objects very different from those, by which they were before excited, and on which they were fixed. And here now,

1. This may be especially illustrated in Love.

Love is indeed the ruling Passion of the Mind, and has all the rest in an avowed and real Subjection to it. And here lies the very Root of Human Misery, in our fallen and degenerate state: We are naturally Lovers of ourselves in a very irregular Degree; Covers of Pleaseres, more than Lovers of GOD.

* Tim. iij. 4.

But on the contrary, the first and great Commandment of the Law is written in the Breast of every Regenerate Man: Thou shalt love the Lord thy GOD, with all thine Heart and with all thy Soul, and with all thy Mind b. It is true indeed, that if his Soul were per-fectly delivered into this Mould, and his Attainments in Divine Love were compleat, there would be an End of all Sin, and almost of all Calamity too: For what Evil could assail or impress a Mind, entirely and unchangeably fixed upon GoD? Yet that the Love of GOD should be the prevailing Affection, is not merely a Circumstance, but an Essential Part of true Religion. While the Good Man sees him who is invisible c, finitely perfect in himself, and as the Author of Being and Happiness to the whole Creation, he cannot but acknowledge, that he is beyond Comparison the most amiable of all Objects. And tho' it is certain, that nothing can so much induce and inflame our Love to GOD, as a well-grounded Affurance, that he is become our GOD, and our Father in Christ; yet before the Regenerate Soul has attained to this, a Sense of those Favours which he receives from God in common with the whole Human Racq, and more especially of those, which are inserable from a Christ-

Matt. xxii. 37, 38. • Heb. xi. 27.

SER.3. with New Love to GOD and Christ. 67

a Christian Profession, together with the Apprehension of his being accessible thro' a Mediator, and reconcilable to sinful Men, will diffuse some delightful Sense of God over the Mind, which will grow sweeter in Proportion to the Degree, in which his own Hopes brighten and settle, while they are growing toward the full Assurance of Faith.

AND as the real Christian loves him that begat, he loves him also that is begotten of bim . He loves the Lord Jesus Christ in Sinterity wing him not in a cold and intentible Manner, as he once did, but with inflamed Affections, as the chiefest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely i. If he knows in any Degree the Grace of our Lord Jesus Shrift's, in becoming Incarnate for the Salvation of his People, in making himself a Sacrifice for their Sins, and paying his Life for the Ransom of their Lives; he feels him-Telf drawn toward Jesus, thus listed up on the Cross h; and the Love of Christ constrains him i to such a Degree, that he longs to find out some acceptable Method to express his inward and over-bearing Sense of it. divided soever true Christians may be in other Respects, they all agree in this, in loving that Jesus whom they have not seen k. W_{E}

I Joh v. 1. Eph. vi. 24. Cant. v. 10, 16. John xii. 32. 2 Cor. v. 14.

68 He is fill d with Love to the Spirit, SER.3.

WE may further recollect on this Heak, that the Apostle in a solemn Manner adjures Christians by the Love of the Spirit 1; thereby plainly implying, that such a Love to the san important Branch of their Character: And it must be so in all those, who regard him, as every Regenerate Soul does, as the Author of Divine Light and Life, and as the Source of Love and Happiness, by whom this Love of GOD is shed abroad in the Heart m, while it is enlarged with sacred Delight to run the Way of his Commandments n; as that Spirit, by whom we have sealed to the Day of Redemption o, and who brings down the Foretastes of Heaven to that Heart in which he dwells, and which by his Profence he consecrates as the Temple of GOD?

AND most natural is it, that a Soul filled with these Impressions and Views, should overflow with unutterable Joy, and feeling itself thus happy in an Intercourse with its God, should be enlarged in Love to Man: For, says the Apostle, ye are taught of GOD to love one another q. Those, whom, he apprehends as his Bretbren by regenerating Grace, he knows are with him beloved of the Lord; and as he hopes to dwill with them for ever in Glory, he must love them so sar

as

¹ Rom. xv. 30. ^m Rom. v. 5. ⁿ Pfal. xixt 32. Eph. iv. 30. ^p 1 Cor. iii. 16. ^q 1 Theiliv. q.

as he knows them now. And tho' a narrow Education, and that Bigotry, which fornetimes conceals itself under very honourable and pious Names, may perhaps influence even a tanctified Heart, so far as to entertain unkind Suspicions as to those whose Religious Sentiments may differ from his own, and it may be, to pass some rash_Censures upon them; yet as his Acquaintance with them increases, and he discerns, under their different Forms, the Traces of their common Father, his Prejudices wear off, and that sometimes by very fensible Degrees; and Christians receive one another, as Christ has received them all r. And where the Good Man cannot love others with a Love of Complacency r and Esteem, he at least beholds them with a Love of Compassion and Pity; and remembers the Relation of Fellow-Creatures, where he sees no Reason to hope that they are Fellow-Heirs with him. In a Word, the 'Heart is melted down into Tenderness; it is warmed with generous Sentiments; longs for Opportunities of diffusing Good of all Kinds, both Temporal and Spiritual, wide as its Influence can reach; it beats with an Ardour, which fometimes painfully recoils upon a Man's Self, for Want of Ability to help others in Proportion to his Desire to do it: And that God, who knows all the inmost

Rom. xv. 7.

inmost Workings of his Mind, hears many an importunate Intercession for others in the Hours of solemn Devotion, and many a compassionate Ejaculation, which he is occasionally sending up to Heaven from Fime to Time, as he passes through so sinful and so calamitous a World.

THESE are the ruling Affections in the Heart of a Good Man; and though it is neither reasonable, nor possible, that he should entirely divest himself of Self-love, yet he endeavours to regulate it so, that it may not interfere with the more important Confideration of General Good. 'Self has the lowest Place in his Regards, nor does he limit his Affection to a Party; but aiming at extensive Usefulness, he guards against those immoderate Attachments to particular Friendships, and those extravagant Sallies of personal Fondness, which are often no more than Self-love under a specious Disguise; which at once alienate the Heartfrom God, and contract the Social Affections within very narrow, and those very irregular Bounds; and so prove almost as fatal to the Health of the Mind, as an excessive Flow of Blood into one Part, would be to that of the Body.

I HAVE enlarged so copiously on this Change in the leading Affection of the Mind, that

that I must touch in a more transient Manner on the rest. I add therefore,

2. THAT a Regenerate Soul has New Aversions?

HE once hated Knowledge, and did not chuse the Fear of the Lord! He hated the Light', which disclosed to the aking Eye of his Conscience the beloved and indulged Irregularities of his Heart. He bated every Thing, that laid an Embargo upon his Lusts; and was ready to count those for his Enemies, that plainly admonished him. and fecretly to diflike those, whose Conduct even filently reproved him. But now all these Things are amiable to him; and those are esteemed his most valuable Friends. whose Example may be most edifying, whose Instructions may be most useful, and whose Admonitions may be most faithful. For he now hates every false Way"; yea, and every vain Thought too w. He looks upon every irregular Desire, as an Enemy, which he longs utterly to subdue; and especially strives against that Sin which does most easily beset bim, and abhors it more than he ever delighted in it. And though he rather pities, than bates the Persons of the most F 4 wretch-

Pro i. 29. John iii. 20. u Pfal. cxix.

wretched and mischievous Transgressors, yes he "can no longer continue an indearing Friendship with those, who were once his Seducers to Sin, and his Companions in it. In this Sense, like David, he bates the Congregation of Evil-doers, and will not fit with the Wicked *, and if they will not be wrought upon by his compassionate Endeavours to reclaim them, he will soon break off the infectious Intercourse, and say, Depart from me, ye Evil doers, for I determine that I will keep the Commandments of my GOD . ..

3. THE Regenerate Man has also New Desires.

THERE was a Time, when Sinful Pasfions, as the Apostle expresses it, did work in his Members to bring forth Fruit unto Death z. He was fulfilling the Desires of the Flesh, and of the Mind', and making Provifion to fulfil the Lusts of both b. But now he earnestly desires a Conformity to GOD, as his highest Happiness; and can look up to him, and say, "Ob Lord, the Defire of "my Soul is to thy Name, and to the Re-" membrance of thee c; to maintain such a " Sense of thy Presence at all Times, as " may influence my Heart to think, my

Psal. xxvi. 5. Psal. cxix. 115. 5. * Eph. ii. 3. * Rom. xiii. 14. * Ifa. xx ii. 8.

Lips to speak, and my Hands to act, in a Manner suitable to that Remembrance, and agreeable to thy wise and holy Will."

He now hungers and thirsts after Righteousness is feels as real an Appetite after more advanced Degrees of Piety and Holiness, as he ever felt toward the Gratification of his Senses; and esteems the proper Methods of attaining these advanced Degrees, even more than his necessary Food. Instead of desiring to run through a long Course of Animal En-

joyments, he desires to get above them; longs to be a pure and triumphant Spirit in the reined Regions of Immortality; and is willing rather to be absent from the Body, and

to be present with the Lord.

But I wave the further Illustration of this, till I come to consider the New Hopes which inspire him. I therefore add, as a necessary Consequence of these New December 1988.

fires,

4. THAT the Regenerate Man has New Fears.

PAIN and Sorrow, Disappointment and Affliction, he naturally feared; and the Forebodings of his own Mind would sometimes awaken the Fears of suture Punishment, according to the righteous Judgment of

of an offended GoD: But now he fears not merely Punishment, but Guilt; fears the Remonstrance of an injured Conscience; for he reverences Conscience as God's Vicegerent in his Bosom. He therefore fears the most fecret fins, as well as those which might occasion publick Disgrace; yea, he fears, lest by a precipitate and inconsiderate Conduct he should contract Guilt before he is aware. He fears, lest he should inadvertently injure and grieve others, even the weakest and the meanest. He fears using bis Liberty, in a Manner that might insnare his Brethren, or might occasion any Scanda! to a Christian Profession: For such is the Sensibility of his Heart in this respect, that he would be more deeply concerned for the Dishonour brought to God, and the Reproach which might be thrown on Religion, by any unsuitable Conduct of his; than merely for that Part of the Shame, that might immediately and directly fall upon himself. But again,

5. THE Regenerate Man has New Yoys.

THESE arise chiefly, from an Intercourse with GOD through fesus Christ; and from a Review of himself, as under the sanctifying Influences of his Grace, and as brought into a State of Favour with him, in Proportion.

portion to the Degree in which he can discern himself in this Character and State.

You know David, speaking of GOD, calls him bis exceeding Joy ⁸; and declares the Gladness be had put into his Heart, by lifting up the Light of his Countenance upon him, to be far beyond what they could have, whose Corn and Wine inercased. And the Apostle Paul speaks of Christians, as joying in GOD through Jesus Christ, and as rejoicing in Christ Jesus ^k: And Peter also describes them, as those, who believing in him, the unseen, rejoice with Joy unspeakable, and full of Glory.

PERHAPS there was a Time, when the Good Man censured all Pretences of this Kind, now at least in these latter Days of Christianity, as an empty enthusiastick Pretence: But since he has tasted that the Lord is gracious m, he has that Experimental Knowledge of their Reality and Excellence, which he can considently oppose to all the most artful and sophistical Cavils; and could as soon doubt, whether the Sun enlightens his Eyes, and warms his Body, as he could question, whether GOD has Ways of manifesting himself to Souls, when it is felt with unutterable Delight: And when thus entertain'd,

^{*} Pîal. xliii. 4. h Pîal. iv. 6, 7. i Rom. v. 11. ž Phil. iii. 3. r Pet. i. 8. n y Pet. ii. 3.

tain'd, he can adopt David's Words, and fay, that his Soul is satisfied as with Marrow and Fatness, so that with joyful Lips he praises GOD, when his Meditation of him is thus sweet, and GOD says unto his Soul, I am thy Salvation.

THE Survey of the Lord Jesus Christ gives him also unutterable Joy; while he reflects on that ample Provision, which God has made by him, for the Supply of all his Necessities; and that firm Security, which is given to his Soul, by a believing Union with Christ; whereby his Life is connected with that of his Saviour. In his constant Presence, in his faithful Care, he can boast all the Day long q; and that Friendship, which establishes a Community of Interests between him and his Lord, engages him to rejoice in that Salvation and Happiness, to which he is advanced at the Right Hand of GOD, and gives him, by joyful Sympathy, his Part with Christ in Glory, before he personally arrives at the full Possession of it.

I ADD, that he also rejoices in the Consciousness of God's gracious Work upon his own Soul, so far as he can discern the Traces of it there. He delights to feel himself, as

Pfal. lxiii. 5. Pfal. civ. 34. Pfal. xxxv. 3. Pfal. xliv. 8.

SER.3. and in a Work of Grace in bis Soul. 77 it were, cured of the mortal Disease, with which he once saw himself infected; to find himself in Health and Vigour of Mind, renewed to a Conformity with the Divine Image. He delights to look inward, and fee that Transformation of Soul, which has made the Wilderness like the Garden, of the Lord, so that instead of the Thorn there shall come up the Fir-tree, and instead of the Briar the Myrtle 1. Thus the Good Man is satisfied from himself t; and tho' he humbly rerefers the ultimate Glory of all to that GOD. by whose Grace he is what he is ", he enters with Pleasure into his own Mind, and reckons it a Part of Gratitude to his great Benefactor, to enjoy with as high a Relish as he can, the present Workings of Divine Grace within him, as well as the pleasing Prospect of what it will farther do.

Bu T this Head has so near a Resemblance to some that are to follow, that were I to enlarge upon it, as I eafily might, I should leave Room for nothing different to be said

upon them. I will only add,

6. THAT as the Counter-part of this, New Sorrows will arise in the Mind of a Regenerate Man.

THESE

Isai. li. 3. Ifai. lv. 13. Prov. xiv. 14. ¹ I Cor. xv. 10.

THESE are particularly fuch, as springfrom the Withdrawings of GOD's Pre-fence,—from the Remainder of Sin in his Soul,—and from the Prevalence of it in the World about him.

THE Regenerate Man will mourn, "when "the reviving Manifestations of GOD's " Presence are withdrawn from his Soul." It feems very abfurd to interpret the numberless Passages in the Sacred Writers. in which they complain of the Hidings of GOD's Face from them, as if they merely referred to the Want of Temporal Enjoyments, or to the Pressure of Temporal Calamities. If the Light of GOD's Countenance, which they so expressly oppose to Temporal Bleffings, signify a Spiritual Enjoyment, the Want of it must relate to Spiritual Desertion. And I believe, there are few Christians in the World, who are entirely unacquainted with this. They have most of them their Seasons, when they walk in Darkness, and see little or no Light w: And this, not only when anxious Fears arise with relation to their own Spiritual State; but at fome other Times, when tho' they can in the Main call God their Father, yet he seems as it were, to fand afar off, and to continue. them at a Distance, which wears the Face

SER. 3. in the Hidings of GOD's Face. 79 of Unkindness; especially under Temptations, and other Afflictions, in which they lose their lively Sense of Gon's Presence, and that indearing Freedom of Converse with him, which, through the Influence of the Spirit of Adoption on their Souls, they have fometimes known. If this be mysterious and unintelligible to some of you, I am heartily forry for it: But I do not remember, that I was ever intimately ac--quainted with any one, who feemed to me real Christian, that has not, upon mentioning the Case, acknowledged, that he has felt something of it: At least I will boldly venture to fay this, that if you are truly Regenerate, and do not know what I mean by it, it is because you have hitherto been kept in a continual Flow of holy Joy, or at least in a calm and chearful Persuasion of your Interest in the Divine Favour: And even fuch may fee the Day, when strong as their * Mountain seems to stand, GOD may bide bis Face to their Trouble * : Or, however they will infer from what they now feel, that it must be a mournful Case whenever it occurs; and that Sorrow in such a Circumstance will foon strike on a truly sanctified Heart, and wound it very deep.

THE Sorrow of a Good Man also arises "from

[×] Pfal. xxx. 7.

Tho' he is upright before GOD, and proves it by keeping himself from his Iniquity, yet he cries out, Who can understand his Errors? Who can say, I have made my Heart clean, I am pure from my Sin? A Sense of the Sinsulness of his Nature humbles him in the Dust; and the first Risings of irregular Inclinations and Passions, give him a tender Pain, with which a carnal Heart is unacquainted, even when Sin is domineering within him.

AND once more, "The Prevalence of " Sin in the World around him" is a Grief to one that is born of GOD. It pierces him to the Heart, to see Men dishonouring God, and ruining themselves: He beholds Transgressors, as David well expresses it, with a Mixture of Indignation and Sorrow b; and when he feriously considers, how common, and yet how fad a Case it is, he can perhaps borrow the Words of the same Prophet, so far as to fay, that Rivers of Waters run down his Eyes, because Men keep not the Law of GOD .- Now as these are Sorrows, that feldom do at all affect the Heart of an Unregenerate Man, I thought it the more proper to mention them, to affift you in your Enquiries into your own State.

Such

y Pfal. xviii. 23. ² Pfal. xix. 12. ² Prov. xx. 9. \
⁵ Pfal. cxxxix. 21. ^c Pfals cxix. 136.

Such are the Affections of Love and Averfon, of Defire and Fear, of Joy and Sorrow, which fill the Breast of the Regenerate Man, and naturally arise from those New Apprebensions, which were described under the former Head. I add,

III. THAT he has also New RESOLU-TIONS.

You will easily apprehend, I speak of those that are formed for the Service of GOD, against Sin. I readily acknowledge, that there are often, in Unregenerate Men, some Resolutions of this Kind, and perhaps those very warm, and for the present very fincere; yet there is a considerable Difference between them, and those we are now to represent; as the Resolutions of the truly Good Man are more universal, more immediate. and more humble.

I. THE Resolutions which he now forms, are more universal than they ever were before.

HE does not now resolve against this or that Sin, but against all; against Sin, as Sin; as opposite to the Holiness of God, and destructive of the Honour and Happiness of the Rational Creation. He does not say with Neaman, concerning this or that more convenient

venient Iniquity, The Lord pardon thy Servant in this Thing d; nor does he refolve sexcuse himself in an Indulgence, even to that Sin which does most easily beset him e: But rather, in his General Determination against Sin, and in those solemn Engagements with which such Determinations may be attended, he fixes especially upon those Sins, which he might before have been most ready to except.

2. THE Resolutions of the Regenerate Man are more immediate.

IT very frequently happens, that while others are under awakening Impressions, as they see a Necessity for parting with their Sins, . and engaging in what they may call a Religious Life, they resolve upon it: But then they think it may be delayed a little longer; perhaps a few Years, or at least a few Weeks or Days; or they, perhaps, refer it to some remarkable Period which is approaching, which they flatter themselves they shall make yet more remarkable, as the Æra of their Reformation: But in the mean time, they will take their Farewel of their Lusts by a few more Indulgences; and thus they delude themfelves, and rivet on their Chains faster than before. But the Good Man, with David, makes Haste, and delays not to keep the Cc nmandmen:

^d 2 Kings v. 18. • Heb. xii. 1.

mandments of GOD f. He is like the Prodigal, who as foon as ever he faid, I will · artse and go to my Father, immediately arose and came to him 8. He reckons the Time he has already spent in the Service of Sin may fuffice h, and that indeed it is far more than enough: He wishes, he could call back that which is past; but he determines, that he will not take one Step further in this unhappy Path. He fully purposes, that he will never once more, deliberately and prefumptupully offend God, in any Matter, Great or Small; if any Thing can be called Small, which is a deliberate and apprehended Offence: And he determines, that from this Moment he will yield bimself to GOD, as alive sfrom the Dead, and employ his Members as Instruments of Righteousness i. But then,

3. His Resolutions are more modest and humble, than they have ever been before.

AND this indeed is the great Circumstance, that renders them more effectual.—When an awakened Sinner feels himself most inslaved to his Vices, he pleases himself with this Thought, that there is a secret Kind of Spring in his Mind, which when he pleases to exert, he can break through all at once,

Pfal. cxix. 60. E Lulie xv. 18, 20. 1 Pet. v. 3. 1 Rom. vi. 13.

and commence, when ever that unhappy, Necessity comes upon him, a very Religious Man in a Moment. And when Conscience presses him with the Memory of past Guilt, and the Representation of future Danger, he cuts off these Remonstrances with a basty Refolve, "I will do so no more:" But then perhaps, the Effect of this may not last a Day; the possibly, it may at other Times continue a few Weeks or Months, where the deed his Resolutions seldom reach farther than these; for the Necessity of a sanctified Heart is a Mystery, which he has never yet learnt.-But a truly Regenerate Man has learnt Wisdom from this Experience of his own, and the Observation of other Mens Frailty. He feels his own Weakness, and is so thoroughly aware of the Treachery of his own Heart, that he is almost afraid to express in Words the Purpose which his very Soul is forming: He is almost afraid to turn that Purpose into a Vow before God, lest the Breach of that Vow should increase his Guilt: But this he can fay, with repenting Ephraim, Lord, turn thou me, and Ishall be turned k; and with David, Hold up my Goings in thy Paths, that my Foot-steps may not flip 1. " Fam exceeding frail; but, Lord, be " thou Surety for thy Servant for good ", and

^{*} Jer. xxxi. 18. Plal. xvii. 5. m Plal. cxix. 122.

" then I shall be safe! Do thou rescue me from Temptations, and I shall be de-"-livered! Do thou fill my Heart with holy , ". Sentiments, and I will breathe them out " before thee ! Do thou excite and main-" tain à Zeal for thy Service, and then I " will exert myself in it." And when once a Man is come to fuch a Distrust of himself; when like a little Child, he stretches out his Hand to be led by his Heavenly Father, and trusts in his Guardian Care alone for his Se-Surity and Comfort; then out of Weakness we is made strong n, and goes on safe, tho perhaps trembling; and fees those that made the loudest Boasts, and placed the greatest Confidence in themselves, falling on the Right Hand and the Left, and all their Bravery melting away like Snow before the Sun.

FIV. THE Regenerate Man has New LA-BOURS and Employments.

Not that his former Employment in Secular Life is laid aside: It would ordinarily be a very dangerous Snare, for a Man to imagine that God requires this. On the contrary, the Apostle gives it in Charge to Christian Converts, that in what Calling so-cver a Man is found, when he is called into the Profession of the Gospel, he skould therein G 3 abide

86 New Labours to promote Religion SER. 3. abide with GOD°. But when he becomes a real Christian, he prosecutes this Calling, whatever it is, with a New Spirit and Temper, from New Principles, and to New Purposes. While his Hands are labouring in the World, his Heart is often rising to God: He consecrates bis Work to the Divine Honour, and to the Credit of Religion; and desires, that his Merchandise, and his Gain, may in this Sense be Holiness to the Lord, by employing it to support the Famile, which Providence has committed to F Charge q, and to relieve the Poor, which Christ recommends to his Pity: And as he depends upon GOD to give him Wisdom and Success, in the Conduct of his Affairs, he ascribes the Glory of that Success to him; not facrificing to his own Net, nor burning Incense to his own Drag 1.

AND I will further add, That Regeneration introduces a Set of New Labours, added to the former, with which the Man was before utterly unacquainted.—We may confider as the principal and chief of these, the great Labour of purifying the Heart, of conquering sinful Inclinations and Affections, and of approaching God by a more intimate Access, and more indeared Converse.—Now they

^{• 1} Cor. vii. 20, 24. P Isai. xxiii. 18. 9 1 him. v. 8. Acts xx. 35. 1 Hab. i. 16.

they that imagine this to be an eafy Matknow little of the Human Heart, little of the Spirituality of God's Nature, and his Law. Give me leave to fay, that the Labours of the Body in cultivating the Earth, are much more easily performed, than this Spiritual Husbandry. To weed a Soil fo luxuriant in Evil Productions, and to raise a plentiful Harvest of Holy Affections and Actions in a Soil so barren of Good; to regulate Appetites and Passions, so exorbitant as those of the Human Heart naturally are, and to awaken in it suitable Affections; to be, abundant in the Fruits of Righteousness, and to converse with God in the Exercise of Devotion: These are no little Things; nor will a little Resolution, Watchfulness and Activity suffice, in order to the Discharge of such a Business. It is comparatively easy, the go through the Forms of Prayer and Praise, whatever they are; to read, or from present Conception to utter, a few Words before God: But to unite the Heart in God's Service, to wrestle with him for a Blessing, to pour out the Heart hefore him, to speak to him as searching the very Heart; so that He should say, "This is Prayer:" This, my Brethren, is a Work indeed; and he that is conscientious in the Discharge of it, will find, that it is not to be difpatched in few hasty Moments, nor without serious G 4 ReReflection, and a resolute Watch maintained over the Spirit.

NEW Labours also arise to the Regencrate Soul, in Consequence of the Concern it has to promote Religion in the World.— Being possessed, as I formerly shewed you the Heart of the Good Man is, with an unfeigned Love to his Fellow-Creatures, and knowing of how great Importance Religion is to the Happiness of Men, he pleads earnedly with God for the Propagation and Success of the Gospel: And he endeavours, according to his Ability and Opportunity, "to promote it; to promote pure and undefiled Religion in his Family, and his Neighbourhood, even in all around him. And this requires Observation and Application, that this Attempt may be prudently conducted, and great Resolution in order to its being rendered effectual: It requires great Diligence in watching over ourselves, lest our Examples prove inconfistent with our Precepts; and no small Degree of Courage, confidering how averse the Generality of Mankind are to Admonitions and Reproofs; in Consequence of which, a Person can hardly act the Part of a faithful Friend, without exposing himself to the Hazard of being accounted an Enemy.

SUCH are the New Labours of the real Christian: Let any Man try to perform them, and he will not find them light: But to encourage the Attempt, let me further add,

V. THAT the Regenerate Soul has its New ENTERTAINMENTS too.

HE has Pleasures, which a Stranger insermeddles not with , and which the World can neither give, nor take away "; Pleasures, which a thousand Times over-ballance the ·most painful Labours, and the most painful Sufferings too; and which sweetly mingling thereselves with the various Circumstances of Life, through which the Christian passes, do as it were gild all the Scene, and make all the Fatigues and Self-denial of his Life far more agreeable, than any of those Delights the Worldling or the Sensualist can find in the Midst of his unbounded and studied Indulgences .- But here I shall be in great Danger of repeating what I faid under a former Head, when I was speaking of the New Joys, which the Christian feels, in Consequence of the great Change that Regeneration makes in his Soul: And therefore, omitting what I then observed, concerning the Pleasure of Communion with GOD thro Christ, Prov. xiv. 10. • " John xvi. 22.

90 New Entertainments in the Word SER. 3. Christ, and of perceiving a Work of Divine Grace upon the Soul, I shall now touch upon some other Sources of exalted Entertainment, which did not so directly fall under that Head.

1. THE Christian finds New Pleasures in the Word of GOD.

You know, with what Relish the Saints of old spake of it. Thy Words were found, says the Prophet, and I did eat them; and thy Word was unto me the Joy and Rejoicing of mine Heart w. Thy Statutes, says the Psalmist, are more to be defired than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold; they are sweeter also than Honey, and the Honey-Comb x.—The Apostle Peter beautifully represents this, when he exhorts the Saints to whom he wrote, as new-born Babes to desire the sincere Milk of : the Word, that they might grow thereby Y. And the Infant, that smiles on the Breast, and with fuch Eagerness and Delight draws its Nourishment from it, seems an amiable Image of the humble Christian, who receives the Kingdom of GOD, and the Word of that Kingdom, as a little Child 2; who lays up Scripture in his Heart a, and draws forth the Sweetness of it, with a firm Persuasion, that

^{*} Jer. xv. 16. * Psal. xix. 10. * 1 Pct. ii. 2. / 2 Mark x. 15. * Job xxii. 22.

SER. 3. • and Ordinances of GOD. 91
that it is indeed the Word of GOD, and was
appointed by him for the Food of his Soul.

2. He also finds New Pleasures in the Ordinances of Divine Worship.

HE is glad, when it is faid unto him, Let · us go into the House of the Lord b. He indeed esteems the Tabernacles of the Lord as amiable, and regards a Day in his Courts as Letter than a thousand elsewhere c. And this Pleasure arises, not merely from any Thing peculiar in the Administrations of this or that Man, who officiates in Holy Things; but from the Nature of the Exercise in general, and from a Regard to the Divine Authority of those Institutions, which are there observed. He feels a sacred Delight, in an Intercourse with God in those Solemnities; in Comparison of which all the Graces of Composition and Delivery appear as little, as the Harmony of Instruments, or the Perfume of Incense, to one of the Old Testament Saints, when compared with the Light of GOD's Countenance, which was lifted up on the pious Worshipper under the Mosaick Forms, when in his Temple every one spake of his Glory d. One Thing has he defired of the Lord, and that he feeks after, that he may

b Pfal. exxii. 1. c Pfal. lxxxiv. 1, 10. d Pfal. xxix. 9.

dwell in the House of the Lord all the Days of bis Life; not to amuse his vain Imagination not to gratify his Ear, not to indulge his Curiofity with useless Enquiries, nor merely to exercise his Understanding with sublime Speculations; but to behold the Beauty of the Lord, and to enquire in his Temple .

3. He likewise finds a New Entertain-ment in the Conversation of Christian Friends.

HE now knows what it is, to have Fellowship with those, whose Communion is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ f. His Delight is now in them, that are truly the Excellent of the Earth E. He delights to difmiss the usual Topicks of Modern Conversation, that some Religious Subject may be assumed, not as Matter of Dispute; but as Matter of devout Recollection; and loves to hear the plainest Christian express his Experimental Sense of Divine Things Those Sentiments of Piety and Love, which come warm from a gracious Heart, are always pleasing to him; and those appear the dearest Bands of Friendship, which may draw him nearer to his Heavenly Father, and unite his Soul in Ties of more ardent Love to his Redeemer. 'A 'Society of fuch Friends is indeed

F Pfal, xvi. 3. e Pfa!. xxvii. 4. f 1 John i. 3.

deed a Kind of Anticipation of Heaven; and chuse, and delight in such, is no contemptible Token, that the Soul has attained to some considerable Degree of Preparation for it. I only add,

VI. THAT in Consequence of all this, the Regenerate Soul has New HOPES and Prospects.

MEN might be very much affisted in judging of their true State, if they would feriously reflect, what it is they hope and *wish for? what are those Expectations and Desires, that most strongly impress their Minds? A vain Mortal, untaught and unchanged by Divine Grace, is always dreffing up to himself some empty Phantom of Earthly. Happiness, which he looks after and purfues; and foolifuly imagines, " Could I " grasp it, and keep it, I should be happy." But Divine Grace teaches the real Christian to give up these empty Schemes: "God, does he say, "never intended this World for " my Happiness: He will make it tolerable " to me; he will give me so much of it, " as he fees confiftent with my highest In-" terest: he will enable me to derive In-" struction, and it may be Consolation, out " of its Disappointments and Distresses: " But he reserves my Inheritance for the " Eternal

" Eternal World. I am begotten again to a " lively Hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus " Christ from the Dead, even to the Hope " of an Inberitance incorruptible, and unde-" filed, and that fadeth not away ": And tho' " it be for the present reserved in Heaven, " it is so safe, and so great, that it is well " worth my waiting for, tho' ever fo long; " for the Things that are not seen, are Eter-" nal'." And this indeed is the true Giaracter of a Good Man. Eternity fills he Thoughts; and growing fenfible, in another Manner than he ever was before, of the Importance of it, he pants after the Enjoyment of Eternal Happiness. Assign any limited Duration to his Enjoyment of God in the Regions of Glory, and you would overwhelm him with Disappointment: Talk of Hundreds, of Thousands, of Millions of Years, the Disappointment is almost equal: Periods like these, seem scarce distinguishable from each other, when compared with an Eternal Hope. To Eternity his Desires and Expectations are raised; and he can be contented with nothing less, than Eternity: Perfect Holiness, and perfect Happiness for Ever and Ever, without any Mixture of Sin, or any Allay of Sorrow; this he firmly expects, this he ardently breathes after; a Felicity, which an Immortal Soul shall never outSER. 3. that is the Object of his Hopes. 95 outlive, and which an Eternal GOD shall never cease to communicate. This Heavenly Country he seeks; he considers himself as a Citizen of it, and endeavours to maintain his Conversation there k; to carry on, as it were, a daily Trade for Heaven, and to lay up a Treasure there 1; in which he may be rich and great, when all the Pomp of this Earth is passed away as a Dream, and all its possed precious Metals and Gems are melterly down among its vilest Materials in the last Universal Burning.

THIS is the Change, the glorious Change which Regeneration makes, in a Man's Character and Views: And who shall dare to speak, or to think, contemptibly of it? Were we indeed to represent it as a Kind of Charm. · depending on an External Ceremony, which it was the peculiar Prerogative of a certain Order of Men to perform, and yet on which Eternal Life was supended; one might easily apprehend, that it would be brought into much Suspicion. Or should we place it in any Mechanical Transports of Animal Nature, in any blind Impulse, in any strong Feelings, not to be described, or accounted for or argued upon, but known by fome Inward inexplicable Sensation to be Divine; we could not wonder, if calm and prudent Men

[•] k Phil. iii. 20. Matt. vi. 20.

Men were flow to admit the Pretention to it, and were fearful it might end in the most dangerous Enthufiasm, made impious by excessive Appearances of Piety. - But when it is delineated by fuch fair and bright Characters, as those that have now been drawn; when these Divine Lineaments on the Soul, by which it bears the Image of its Maker's Rectitude and Sanctity, are confidered as its necessary Consequence, or rather as its yery Is some would imagine, that every has tional Creature, instead of cavilling at it, should pay an immediate Homage is it, and earnestly desire, and labour, and pray, to experience the Change: Especially as it is a Change so desirable for itself; as we acknowledge Health to be, tho' a Man were not to be rewarded, for being well; nor punished, any farther than with the Malady he contracts, for any Negligence in this respect.

WHERE is there any Thing can be more ornamental to our Natures, than to have all the Powers of the Mind thus changed by Grace, and our Pursuits directed to such Objects, as are worthy of the best Attention and Regard? — to have our Apprehensions of Divine and Spiritual Things enlarg'd, and to have right Conceptions of the most important Matters;— to have the Stream of our Affections turn'd from empty Vanities, to Objects that are proper to excite and fix them;—to have

ness

have our Resolutions set against all Sin, and a fully Purpose form'd within us of an intmediate Reformation and Return to God, with a Dependance on his Grace to help us both to will and to do; — to have our Labours itedfastly applied, to conquer Sin, and to promote Religion in ourselves and others; — to have our Entertainments founded in a Religious Life, and flowing in upon us from the sweet Intercourse we have with G in his Word and Ordinances, and the delightful Conversation that we sometimes have with Phristian Friends; - and finally, te have our Hopes drawn off from Earthly Things, and fixed upon Eternity? — Where is there, any Thing can be more konourable . to us, than thus to be renewed after the Image of him that created us m, and to put on the New Man, which after GOD is created in Righteousness and true Holiness n? And where is any Thing that can be more defirable, than thus to have the Darkness of our Understandings cured, and the Disorders rectified, that Sin had brought upon our Nature? Who is there that is to infenfible of his Depravity, as that he would not long for fuch a happy Change? Or who is there that knows how excellent a Work it is, to perransformed by the renewing of the Mindo, that would not with the greatest Thankful-"Col. iii. 10. " Eph. iv. 24. "Rom. xii. 2.

H

ness adore the Riches of Divine Grace, if it appear that he is thus become a New Creature; that Old Things are passed away, i.d behold, all Things are become New?

But I shall quickly shew you, that Re-generation is not only ornamental, honourable, and desirable; but absolutely necessary, as ever we would hope to share the Bleffings of God's Heavenly Kingdom, and to escape the Horrour of those, that are finally, and irrevocably excluded from it. This A gument will employ several succeeding Eifcourses: But I would dismiss you resent with an earnest Request, that Yeu would in the mean Time renew your Enquiries; as to the Truth of Regeneration in your own Souls; which, after all that I have been faying, it will be very inexcusable for you to neglect, as probably you will hear few Discourses, in the whole Course of your Lives, which centre more directly in this Point, or are more industriously calculated to give you the fafest and clearest Assistance in it. May GOD abase the Arrogance and Presumption of every self-deceiving Sinner; and awaken the Confidence and Joy of the feeblest Soul, in whom this New Creation is begun!



S'ERMONIV.

The NECESSITY of REGENERA-TION argued, from the Immutable Constitution of GOD.

JOHN iii. 3.

Jesus answered and said unto him,
Verily, verily I say unto thee,
Except a Man be born again,
he cannot see the Kingdom of
GOD.

discoursing of such a Subject, as I have before me in the Course of these Lectures, and particularly in this Branch of them which I am now entering upon, we may surely, with the utmost Reason address our Hearers, in those Words of Moses to Israel, in the Conclusion of his dying Discourse: Set your Hearts unto all the Words which I testify H 2 among

among you this Day, which ye shall command your Children to observe and do, even all the Words of this Law; for it is not a vain Thing for you, because it is your Life. That must undoubtedly be your Life, concerning which the Lord Jesus Christ himself, the Incarnate Wisdom of God, the faithful and true Witness, has said, and said it with a solemn repeated Asservation, that without it a Man

cannot see the Kingdom of GOD. THE Occasion of his faying it deserves Tr Notice; tho' the Niceties of the Context must be waved in such a Series of Sermons as this. He faid it to a few of confiderable Rank, and, as it appears, one of the Grand Sanbedrim, or Chief Council of the Nation; who came not only for his own private Satisfaction, but in the Name of leveral of his Brethren, to discourse with Christ concerning his Doctrine, at the first Passover he attended at Jerusalem, after he had enter'd on his publick Ministry. Our Lord would, to be sure, be peculiarly careful, what Answer he return'd to such an Enquiry: And this is his Answer, Verily, verily I say unto thee, Except a Man be born again, be cannot see the Kingdom of GOD: As if he should have said, "If the Princes of " Ifrael enquire after my Character, let their " know, that I came to be a Preacher of Re-

genera-

SER.4. To be born again is a great Change. 101 "generation; and that the Blessings of that
"Kingdom which I am come to reveal and Kingdom which I am come to reveal and " erest, are to be peculiar to Renewed and "Sanctified Souls; who may, by an easy " aild natural Figure, be said to be born again." And the Figure appears very intelligible, and very instructive to those, that will feriously consider it; and might lead us ipto a Variety of pertinent and useful Remarks.

You easily perceive, that to be born again, must in injate a very great Change; coming, as it were, into a New World, as an Infant does; when after having lived a while a Kind of Vegetative Life in the Darkness and Confinement of the Womb, it is born into open Day; feels the Vital Air ruthing in on its Lungs, and Light forcing itself upon the awaken'd Eyes; hears Sounds before · unknown; opens its Mouth to receive a vet untasted Food; and every day becomes acquainted with New Objects, and exerts New Powers, till it grows up to the Maturity of a perfect Man. Such, and in some Respects greater and nobler than this, is the Change which Regeneration makes in a . Heart, before unacquainted with Religion; as you may have feen at large from the preceding Discourses.

Bur I might further observe, that the Phrase in the Text may also express the H 3

humbling

It is a very humbling Change. SER. 4. bumbling Nature of this Change, as well as the Greatness of it. Erasmus gives this Turn to the Words; and it is so edifying, that I should have mentioned it at least, tho' I had not thought it so just, as it appears. To be born again, must signify to become as a little Child; and our Lord expressly and frequently affures us, that without this we cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven 4. He has pronounced the very first of his Blejongs on Poverty of Spirit; and where this is wanting, the Soul will never be intitled to the rest. A mild and humble, a decile and tractable Temper, a Freedom from Avarice and Ambition, and an Indifference to those great Toys of which Men are generally so fond, are all Essential Parts of the Christian Character; and they have all. in one View or another, been touched upon in the preceding Disourses. Let it be forgiven however, if considering the Importance of the Case, you are told again, that in Malice ye must be Children f; and that if any Man think himself wise, he must become a

I MIGHT observe once more, that these Words intimate the Divine Power, by which this

Child, and even a Fool, that he may be wife

indeed E.

^{*} Matth. xviii. 3. d Mark x. 15. Luke xviii. 17. d Matth. v. 3. d Mark x. 15. Luke xviii. iii. 18.

DER.4. A Divine Power must effect it. his great and bumbling Change is effected.
Our first Formation and Birth is the Work of GOD, and no less really so in the succeeding Generations (Men, than the first Production of Adam was, when GOD formed bim of the Dust of the Earth, and breathed into his Nostrils the Breath of Life h. We may each of us say, with respect to the Natural Birth, and in an accommodated Sense with respect to the Spiritual too, Thine Eyes did see my Substance, being as yet imperfect, and in thy Book this my Members, which in Continuance of Time we've fashioned, were written, when as yet there was none of them . All the first gracious Impressions that were made upon the Mind, and all the gradual Advances of them, till Christ was formed in the Heart, _and the New Creature animated, must, (as I shall-hereafter shew at large,) be ultimately • and principally referred into a Divine Operation; and in this Sense, it is GOD that brings every good Purpose in the Mind to the Birth, and GOD that gives Strength to bring forth k.

But I omit the farther Prosecution of these Remarks at present, because they co-incide with what I have said in former Discourses, or what will occur in those which are yet to come: And shall only further consider the Words, as they are a Consirmation H 4.

Gen, ii. 7. · Pfal. exxxix. 16, La lxvi. 9.

tion of, and therefore a proper Introduction to, what I am to lay before you under the Third General Head of these Discourses; in which, as I have already shewer, who may be said to be in an Unregenerate State, and how great that Change is which Regeneration makes in the Soul, I shall now proceed,

THIRDLY, To shew the high Importance, yea, the absolute Necessity of this Change.

OUR Lord expresses it in a very likely. and awakening Manner, in these few de terminate Words, which are here before us: Verily, verily I say unto thee, Except a Mantbe born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of GOD. You see how emphatical tine Words are: He who is himself invariable. Truth, the same Yesterday, to Day, and for Ever 1, repeats it again and again, with as much Solemnity as he ever uses upon any Occasion; repeats it to us, as he did to Nicodemus, " Verily, verily I say unto you, that " is, I feriously deliver it as a Truth of infinite Moment; Except a Man, i. e. " any Man, whatever his Profession, what-" ever his Knowledge, or whatever his Pri-" vileges may be; tho' he be a Jew, tho

Heb. xiii. 8.

he be a Pharise, tho' he be, as thou Nicodemus art, a Ruler or a Senator; except he be, born again, and have that great Change; so, often described in the Word
of God, wrought by the Operation of the
Spirit in his Mind, be cannot see the Kingdom of GOD: He cannot by any Means
approach it, so as to enter into it, or have
any Share in the important Blessings
which it contains."
That we may more fully understand,
and unter into, this weighty Argument, I

I. BRIEFLY confider, what it is to fee the Kingdom of GOD.

Thall from these Words,

- II. SHEW, how absolutely impossible it is, that any Unregenerate Man should see it.
 And,
 - III. How wretched a Thing it is, to be deprived of the Sight, and Enjoyment of it.

AND I am well persuaded, that if you diligently attend to these Things, you will be inwardly and powerfully convinced, that no Argument could be more proper to demonstrate the Importance and Necessity of Regeneration, than this, which our Lord has suggested

106 What we are to understand SER. A suggested in these awful, emphatical, and comprehensive Words.

I. I AM to shew you, where it is to see the Kingdom of GOD.

AND for the Explication of it, it will be necessary to consider,—what we are to understand by this Kingdom;— and what is meant by feeing it.

[1.] I would shew you, what we are to understand by the Kingdom of GOD.

AND you will pardon me, if I state the Matter pretty largely; because the Phrase is used in Scripture in different Senses; and the true Interpretation of many Passages in it depends on a proper Distinction between. them. You may observe then for the Explication of this Phrase,—that the Kingdom of GOD in general fignifies "the Society " of those, who profess themselves the Ser-" vants and Subjects of Christ;" and in Consequence of this,—that there are some Passages, in which it peculiarly relates to " the imperfect Dispensation of this King-" dom, and the Beginning of it in the "World;"-and others, in which it relates, to "the more perfect Form, which this Soci-" ety is to bear in the World of Glory."

I. THE

THE Kingdom of GOD, or the Kingas a of Heaven, (for they are Synonymous Phrajes) does in the general fignify "the Society of those, who profess them-"selves the Servants and Subjects of "Christ."

You well know, this was a Phrase used lamong the Jews; and therefore the Origizal of it is to be traced from the Old Testament: And I apprehend it to be this. Almost every Christian is aware, that in the garly Days of the Jewish Commonwealth, as Samuel with great Propriety expresses it, GOD was their King m. Jehovah was not only the great Object of their Religious Regard, as the Creator and Supporter of the whole World; but he was also their Supream Civil Magistrate, settling the Forms of their Political Government, and referving to himfelf some of the chief Acts of Royal Authority. They did indeed afterwards defire another King, like the other Nations round about them n. But still those Kings being appointed by GOD, were indeed to be looked upon as · no other than bis Vicegerents, tho' another Kind of Governors than he had originally instituted. By Degrees their peculiar Regard to the Civil Authority of GOD among them.

m 1 Sam, wii. 12. n 1 Sam, viii. 5.

108 The Kingdom of GOD the same DER. them, as well as to his Religious Autho. rity which was nearly connected with "it, in a great Measure wore out; and their Go. vernment went through a great many different Forms, which it would be unnecessary here particularly to describe. Nevertheless God was pleased to declare by King David, and by many others of his holy Prophets, that he would in due Time interpose to erect another, and a far more extensive Kingdom in the World: Not indeed upon the faire Political Principles, with that which he cxercifed over the Jews; which Principles would by no Means have fuited this external five Defign: But it should be a Kingdom, in which the Authority of the GOD of Heaven should be acknowledged, and his Laws of universal Righteousness observed, with greater Care, and to nobler Purposes, as well as by a vastly greater Number of Subjects, than ever before. This Kingdom he determined to commit to the Government of the Messiah, who with regard to this was called the Lord's Anointed, his King whom he fet upon his holy Hill of Zion o; and to whom indeed he would give all Power, not only on Earth, but in Heaven too p; so that having trained up his Subjects here, in the Discipline of Holiness and Obedience, he should at length translate them to another and a better Country. tbat

that is, a Heavenly, where they should fee his they, and should reign with him in Eternal Life.

THIS plainly appears, from the whole Tenor of the Old and New Testament, to have been the grand Plan of God, with respect to the Messiah's Kingdom: And you will eafily fee, that coming from God, as its Great Author, and referring to him as its End, it may, with great Propriety, be called the Kingdom of GOD; and ultimately terminating in the Heavenly State, it may allo properly be called the Kingdom of Hea-ven These were Phrases, which prevailed in the Jewish Nation, before Christ, or his immediate Fore-runner appeared: And indeed they were used by Daniel, in a very remarkable Manner, which probably made them so familiar to the Jews, who had some peculiar Reasons for studying his Writings, even more than those of some other Prophets. After that Prophet had foretold the Rife and Fall of feveral great Empires of the World, he adds, And in the Days of these last Kings, i. e. of the Romans, shall the GOD of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which fhall not be destroyed, but shall stand for wer. And the Person, whom the Ancient of Days, i. e. the eternal and ever bleffed Gop, should fix on the Throne of this Kingdom, from his appearing in the Human Nature

ture is called the Son of Man: I saw in the Night-Visions, and behold, one like the San of Man, came with the Clouds of Hewen and came to the Ancient of Days, and they brought him near before him: And there was street him Dominion, and Glory, and Kingdom, that all People, Nations, and Languages should ferve him: His Dominion is an Everlasting Dominion, which shall not pass away, and his Kingdom that which shall not be defroyed.

In allusion to this, when our Lord Jesie's Christ appeared, he called himself the Na of Man: And he particularly used is Phrase, as it was exceedingly proper that he should, in this Conference with Nicodemus, again and again f. And all those, who being convinced of the Divine Commission he bore, submitted themselves to him, might in this respect be said, to enter into the Kingdom of GOD, or of Heaven; that is, into the Society which had so long been foretold, and expected, under that Title. This Kingdom, as the above-mentioned Prophecy declared, was to be raised from very low Beginnings under the personal Ministry of Christ, and his Apostles, till at last it should extend through very distant Regions of the World, and Kings and Princes should submit themselves to it, and reckon

it their Glory to enroll themselves among

vis Subjects.

GREEABLE to this Meaning of the Phraji and to this View with respect to the Establishment of his Kingdom, our Lord opened his Ministry, with preaching, as John the Baptist had done, the Kingdom of Heaven t. And you will fee, that in most Places of the Gospel, where the Phrase occurs, it is to be taken in this Sense. Thus our Lord says, Blessed are the poor in Spirit; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven"; i. e. they ate fit to be Members of this Society, and receive the Bleffings of it. Seek first the Kingdom of GOD, and his Righteousness "; e. labour to serve the Interest of this Society that I am erecting, and to obtain and promote that Righteousness, which it recommends, and is intended to establish in the voorld. And again, Suffer little Children to , come unto me, and forbid them not; for of fuch is the Kingdom of GOD : Persons with fuch a Disposition are most fit to become my Subjects, and to enter into this Holy and Spiritual Society. And when our Lord fays to the Pharifees, Publicans and Harlots go into the Kingdom of, GOD before you y; he means, no doubt, they are more ready than you, to join themselves to the Society of

² Matt. iii. 2. iv. 17. ² Matt. v. 3. ³ Matt. yi. 33. ² Luke xviii. 16. ³ Mark xxi. 31.

of those, who profess themselves my Subjects. And once more, when he speake frome, who chose the Severities of a fingle
Life, that with less Entanglements they
might serve the Interests of he Churck, he
expresses it, by their making themselves Eunuchs for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake 2.

I shall only add, that the Phrase, by a near Connection with this Sense, sometimes signifies the Charter of this Society, or the Privileges which it affords to its Members; as when our Lord says, Whosever shall not receive the Kingdom of GOD as a little Child, shall in no wise enter therein a.

This then is the general Sense of the Phrase: It signifies "the Society of those, "who should submit themselves to the Go-"vernment of Christ, as appointed by GOD "to rule over them; who are thereby to be considered, as GOD's People and Sub-"jects." In Consequence of this, you will easily apprehend,

- 2. THAT it comprehends "the more "imperfect Dispensation, under which
 - "the Members of this Society are,
 - "during their Abode in the present World

ALL that puffes here, is indeed but the Opening

² Matt. xix. 12. ² Luke xviii. 17.

SER. 4. in its present imperfect State. 112 Opening of Christ's Kingdom: Nevertheless Phrase does sometimes more particularly refer to this Opening; and there are several Eastages, in which it would be apparently absurd, to suppose it comprehended the Glories of the Muisible State, to which Christ intended finally to conduct his faithful Servants. Thus our Lord tells the Pharisees, The Kingdom of GOD is come unto you b, i e. that gracious Dispensation under the Messiah, by which God is gathering Subjects to his Son. And elsewhere he favs to them, The Kingdom of GOD cometh not with Observation, i. e. not with such Outward Shew ar I Grandeur as you expect, but behold, it is within, or (as it might be render'd,) among you . God has begun to open and establish it, tho' you know it not; and has actually shought many poor Sinners into it, whom you proudly deride, as ignorant and accursed. Thus also when our Lord says to Peter, I will give unto thee the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven d, it would be most abfurd to suppose, he meant to grant to him the Power of admitting into, or excluding from, the World of Glory: But the plain Meaning is, that he should bear a distinguished Office in the Church upon Earth, and be the Means of admitting Jews and Matt. xii. 28. Luke xvii. 20, 21. Matt.

xvi. 19.

Gentiles into it. Here, as in many other Instances, the Kingdom of GOD, or of IV. wen, means much the same with the professing Church of Christ, during its Settlement in this impersect State: As At undoubtedly does, when Christ threatens has Hearers, that the Kingdom of GOD should be taken away from them : And when he represents it, as consisting of Good and Bad, of Tares and Wheat; but declares, that at the last Day he will gather out of his Kingdom all Things that offend, and them that do Iniquity h; whereas nothing of that Kind shall ever enter unto the Kingdom of Glory. But yet,

3. It ultimately relates to "the more "perfect Form and State of this Society "in the Kingdom of Glory."

You very well know, that the Design of God in his Gospel, was not to establish a Temporal Kingdom, as the Jews expected; nor merely to form a Body of Men, who should live upon Earth with some peculiar Forms of Worship, under very excellent Rules, and with distinguished Privileges of a Spiritual Nature; but that all these ultimately referred to the Invisible World. Thisther the Son of Man was removed, when

he had finished the Scenes of his Labour and sufferings upon Earth; and thither all the true and faithful Members of the Kingdent were former or later to be brought, and there were to have their final Settlement, and everlatting Abode, in a far more splendid and happy State, than the greatest Monarch on Earth has ever known: They shall there, as the Apostle most properly expresses it, reign in Life by Jesus Christ i. Now as the Kingdom of GOD upon Earth is to be considered with a leading View to this; so we sometimes find, that this glorious State of its Members, or (which will come much to the same Thing,) the Society of the Faithful • in this glorious State, is, by way of Eminence, called the Kingdom of GOD: And with regard to this, they whose Characters are fuch that they shall be excluded from thence, are represented as having no Part in the Kingdom of Heaven, tho' they have been by Profession Members of the Church of Christ on Earth. Of this you have a remarkable Instance, where our Lord says, Not every one that faith unto me, Lord, Lord, (hall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doth the Will of my Father which is in Heaven k: Now it was calling Christ Lord, or professing a Regard to him as a Divine Teacher and Governor, which was the

Rom, v. 17. . Matt. vii. 21.

116 To see the Kingdom of GOD, SER. 4. very Circumstance, that distinguished the Members of his Kingdom on Ferth from the rest of Mankind: Yet as they who do this infincerely, shall be excluded from final Glory, it is said, they Mall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.—So also the Apostle tells us, that Flesh and Blood, i. e. such gross Machines of Animal Nature as those in which we now dwell, cannot inherit the Kingdom of GOD^1 ; they cannot dwell in so pure a Region; and therefore it is necesfary! that before they enter upon it, those who are found alive at the illustrious Day. of Christ's Appearance, should undergo a miraculous Change, to fit them for fuch an Abode.—In Reference to this we are likewise told, that then, i. e. at the great Resurrection-Day, the Rightcous skall shine forth as -And this is what our Lord most certainly. had in View, when he tells the impenitent Tews, that there should be weeping and gnashing of Teeth, when they should see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the Prophets in the Kingdom of GOD, and they themselves thrust out ": Which could not be meant of the Privileges of the Christian Church upon Earth, in which the Patriarchs had no Share; nor did the Jews at all envy those professing Christians, who most evidently

¹ I Cor. xv. 50. m Matt. xiii, 43. n Luke xiii. 28.

had: It must undoubtedly therefore be numbered among those Passages, in which the Kingdom of Heaven chiefly refers to the State of Glory. And I apprehend, the Text here before us may be added to that Catalogue; which leads me to shew,

• [2.] WHAT we are to understand by Seeing the Kingdom of GOD.

Now in general you will easily appre-hend, that to fee the Kingdom is to enjoy the Blessings of it.—There is no Need of enumerating many Passages of Scripture, where to lie properly fignifies to enjoy. This is apparently the Sense of it, when Christ declares, Blessed are the pure in Heart; for they shall see GOD : For the Deity cannot be the Object of Sight; but the Promise is, that such Souls, (Oh that we may be in their Number!) shall for ever enjoy the most delightful Communications from him. And thus again we are to understand it, where it is faid, What Man is he that defireth Life, and loveth many Davs, that he may fee, i. e. that he may enjoy Good P.? For otherwise, to fee it without enjoying it, would be a great Aggravation of Misery and Distress, And in this Sense, it is most evident, that seeing the Kingdom of GOD must here be put, for

Matt. v. 8. P Pfat. xxxiv, 12.

for enjoying the chief and most important Blessings appropriated to this happy State; because, as I have just been observing, condemned Sinners are represented in another Sense, as seeing that Kingdom and the gloristed Saints in it; but visuing it only at an unapproachable Distance, as a Spectacle that fills them with Horror and Despair.

This therefore is, upon the whole, the Meaning of this Passage: "That no Unre-" generate Soul shall finally have any Part in the Glory and Happiness, which Christ " has prepared for his faithful Subjects; nor can any that appear to be fuch, according "to the Tenor and Constitution of the Gospel, be admitted into the Number even of professing Christians." It is true indeed, a Man may appear under fuch a Disguise, that those who are in this Sense the Stewards of the Mysteries of GOD 9, may, in the Judgment of Charity, be obliged to think well of him, and to admit him: But Christ, who intimately knows him, does even now discern him. The present External Privileges he enjoys, are such, as he has no just Right to; and in a little Time, Christ will reat bim out of this Kingdom with a Vengeance, and he shall be openly declared a Rebel, and one whom the Lord of it never knew, or 'never approved'. So that upon the

¹ I Cor, iv. 1. I Matt, vii. 23.

SER. 4. can fee the Kingdom of GOD. 119 the whole, it is so little a Part that he had in effe Kingdom, and that for so short a Time, that it may, in the free Language of Scripture, be said, that he has never seen the Kingdom of GOD at all; that he has neither Part nor Lot in this Matter, has no Part with God's Chosen, nor any Lot with his Inheritance.

HAVING thus largely explained the Meaning of this Phrase, I now proceed,

II. To shew you, how certain this Declaration of our Lord in the Text is, or how absolutely impossible it is, that any Unregenerate Man should thus see the Kingdom of GOD.

Now this I shall argue,—partly "from the immutable Constitution of GOD, whose "Kingdom it is;"—and partly "from the "Nature of its Blessings, which are such, that no Unregenerate Man, while he continues in that State, can have any Fitness "or Capacity to enjoy them."

THE First of these Considerations is copious and important enough, to furnish out abundant Matter for the Remainder of this Discourse; and it will be difficult to dispatch it within these Limits.

I 4 [1.] THE

[1.] THE Impossibility there is, that any · Unregenerate Man, should enter intesthe-Kingdom of GOD, appears "from the

" immutable Constitution of that GOD.

" whose Kingdom it is."

This might be sufficiently argued, from the express and emphatical Words of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Text. For he bore his Father's Commission, to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom, to publish the good News of its Erection and Success, and likewife to declare its Nature, and the Method of Admittance into it. And he is hiruself the Great Sovereign of that Kingdom; and consequently cannot but perfectly, and be-yond all Comparison with any other, know the Whole of its Constitution.—But God has repeated the Declaration by him, and by his other Messengers to the Children of Men, in different Ages, and under different Dispensations, in such a Manner as suited its infinite Importance. — And therefore, for the farther Illustration of the Argument, I shall enumerate a great Variety of Scriptures that speak the same Languages; not so much aiming therein at the Speculative Proof of the Point, as attempting to impress the Consciences of my Hearers with a Sense of its Certainty; and humbly hoping that some of those sharp-pointed Arrows, which I am now drawing out of the Quiver SER. 4. immutable Constitution of GOD. 121 of GOD, may, by the Direction of his Spirite enter the Reins of some against whom they are levelled, and convince them of the absolute Necessity of an entire Change in their Hearts, as well as their Lives, or of the Vanity of all those Hopes which they entertain, while that Change is wanting. And let me bespeak your Attention, not to the Conjectures or Reasonings of a frail mortal Man, but to the solemn Admonitions and Declarations of the Eternal GOD; and be assured, that in one Sense or another, his Word shall take bold on you, as it has done on Sinners of sormer Generations, either tor Conviction, or Condemnation.

THAT I may not be confounded in the Multiplicity of my Proofs, I shall range them under these Three distinct Heads.—The Prophets of the Old Testament were commissioned to make this Declaration:—It was renewed by the Preaching of Christ;—and was supported by the Testimony of the Apostles under the Inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

I. THE Prophets of the Old Testament were commissioned in effect to make this Declaration, that no Unregenerate Sinners should enter into the Kingdom of GOD.

WELL

WELL might our Lord fay to Nicodemus, Art thou a Teacher in Ifrael, and knowest net these Things "? For to this in effect all the Prophets bear Witness, and it might be learned from almost every Page of their Writings. It is true, the particular Phrase of being born again, or regenerated, does not occur there; nor is it expressly said, that an Unregenerate Man shall not be admitted into GOD's Kingdom. But then the Prophets every where affert, what is in effect the fame, that no Wicked Man, who does not heartily repent of his Sins, and turn from theme to God, must expect the Divine Favour. Nuw if you confider what we mean by an Unregenerate Man, according to the Description I have given before, you will find it is just the same as an Impenitent Sinner: And if it be declared, that fuch are not to expect the Divine Favour, nay, that they must certainly prove the Objects of his Displeasure, this must certainly imply an Exclusion from bis Kingdom, and must intend a great deal more than being deprived of everlasting Happiness. And thus you see, that all those Scriptures, which speak of the irreconcileable Hatred of GOD against Sin, and against all Impenitent Sinners, come in to do Service here, and are equivalent to the Declaration

[&]quot; Ver. 10.

claration in the Text. And I may hereafter the wou, that there are many Scriptures in the Old Testament, which lead Men to consider that Change, said to be so necessary, as what must be effected by a Divine Operaration on their Souls. But as that will more properly comed in under a following Head, I shall at present content myself with selecting a few Scriptures, as a Specimen of many Hunareds more, in Proof of the main Point before us, and I beseech you, that you would endeavour to enter, not only into the Sense, but the Spirit of them.

You well know, that Unregenerate Sinners are Wicked Men; and of fuch it is faid, GOD is angry with the Wicked every Day ": or all the Day long, as the Original imports. The Sinner lies down and rifes up, goes out · and comes in, under the Divine Displeasure; and tho' with great Patience God bears with him for a while, he is described as preparing his dreadful Artillery against him, to smite him even with a mortal Wound: So far will he be from admitting him into his Kingdom, that as it is there added, If he turn not, he will what his Sword; he has bent his Bow, and made it ready; be bas also prepared for bim the Instruments of Death . And in another Place, he describes the dreadful Consequence of that Preparation in most lively Terms:

124 This is the Sense of several SER. 4.

Terms: If I whet my glittering Sword, and my Hand take hold on Judgment, I will render Vengeance to mine Enemies, and will reword them that hate me: I will make mine Arrows drunk with Blood, and my Sword shall devour Flesh, from the Beginning of Revenges on the Enemy, i. e. as soon as I begin this awful Work y. And elsewhere he compares the Destruction which he will bring upon Sinners at last, to that which he executed on Sodom and Gomorrab, when he scattered Fire and Brimstone on their Habitations, and reduced their pleasant Country to a burning Lake: Upon the Wicked he will rain Sncres, Fire and Brimstone, and an horrible Tempest: This will be the Portion of their Cup 2; and oh, how unlike the State and Abode of those, who are the happy Subjects of his Kingdom!

None of the Prophets speak in milder and more gentle Language to returning Penitents, than Isaiah; yet he declares, There is no Peace, saith my GOD, to the Wicked. Yea, he does, as it were, call in the Concurrence of all who seared God, and who loved their Country, to echo back and inforce the Admonition: Say ye to the Righteous, that it shall be well with him; but, on the other Hand, Woe to the Wicked, it shall

y Deut. xxxii. 41, 42. 2 Pfal. xi. 6. 2 Ifai. lvii. 21.

SER. 4. Passages of the Old Testament. 125 be ill with him; for the Reward of his Hands shall be given him b.

• THE Enumeration would be endless;
• and it would require more than the Time of a whole Discourse, only to read over, without any Comment or Remark, one Half of the Passages, which might properly be introduced on this Occasion. I will therefore only mention Two more, which tho' some of you may bear with Indifference, I confess I cannot read without a very sensible Inward Commotion.

THE one is that Passage in the Mosaick Land, where God directs his Servant to fay, If there be among you a Root that beareth Gall and Wormwood, or any Unregenerate Soul, who when he hears the Words of this Curfe, shall bless himself in his Heart, saying, 1 shall have Peace, though I walk in the Imagination of mine Heart, to add Drunkenness to Thirst, and run into one Debauchery and Sin after another: The Lord will not spare bim, but the Anger of the Lord, and his Fealoufy, shall smoke and be inflamed against that Man; and the Lord shall separate him unto Evil, out of all the Tribes of Israel, according to all the Curses of the Covenant, that are written in the Book of the Law . There is a terrible Emphasis, of which we cannot but take Notice here: God declares, that if among

b Isai. iii. 10, 11. • C Deut. xxix. 18,-21.

among all the Thousands of Israel, there was but one fuch prefumptuous Sinner, the thus flattered bimself in the Way of his own Heart. he would make a terrible Example of him, and separate that one Man to Evil, out of Thousands and Ten Thousands of his faithful and obedient Servants.

This therefore is a Passage full of apparent Terror: The other is indeed a Language of Mercy; but it contains a most awful Infinuation, which appears, as good Archbishop Tillotson expresses it, "like a Ra-" zor set in Oil, which wounds with so much " the keener Edge." As I live, faith ehe Lord GOD, I have no Pleasure in the Dea. b of the Wicked, but that the Wicked turn from his Way and live; turn ye, turn ye from your Evil Ways; for why will ye die, O House of Israel d? thereby plainly intimating, that notwithstanding all that Gentleness of the Divine Nature, which he expresses in a most tender Invitation, which he confirms even with the Solemnity of an Oath; yet, if Sinners did not turn from their Evil Ways, there was no Remedy, but they must die for it.

AND how, Sirs, will any of you that continue in an Unregenerate State, arm yourfelves against these Terrors? Is it by saying, " that these are the Thunders of Mount · Sinai:

Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

"Sinai; that these are Denunciations of the "Old Testament; whereas the New speaks" in milder Language?" You may easily know the contrary; and to this Purpose I am farther to shew you,

2. That this Declaration was renewed by the Preaching of Christ.

IT is true indeed, that Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ : Yet all the Grace and Gentleness of that Administration he brought, did not contradict those awful Threatnings; nay, it obliged him to set the in a stronger Light.—He presently repeats to Nicodemus what he had just before afferted in the Text, and declares, Verily, verily I say unto thee, Except a Man be born of Water, and of the Spirit, be cannot enter into the Kingdom of GOD; i. e. " As he " must be baptized with Water, in Order " to a regular Entrance into the Society of " my People, so he must also be fanctified " and transformed by the cleanfing and re-" newing Influences of the Spirit, fignified " by the Water there used, or he can have " no Part in the Blessings which my Gospel " brings."—And that this must produce an Universal Change, in the Life as well as the Heart, and a faithful Subjection to the Will

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128 The Sentence he will pass SER. 4. of GOD, without which no Profession will stand a Man in any stead, our Lord scleinly declares in the Conclusion of his incomparable Discourse on the Mount: Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doth the Will of my Fether who is in Heaven: Many will fay to me in that Day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophefied in thy Name, and in thy Name cast out Devils, and in thy Name done many wonderful Works?

And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work Iniquity 8. And shall you, Sirs, merely for having a Name and Place in his House, escape; when those that have preached his Gospe. and wrought Miracles in Confirmation of it, when those that personally conversed with Christ, and those that ministred unto him, shall perish, if destitute of a holy Temper of Heart, and of its solid Fruit in their Lives?— Has not our Lord expressly said, that he will gather out of his Kingdom all Things that offend, and them that do Ini-quity; and will cast them into a Furnace of Fire; there shall be wailing and gnashing of Teeth h?—Nay, in his infinite Compassion he has given to Sinners, as it were, a Copy of the Sentence, that will another Day be pronounced upon them; that they may meditate

⁸ Matt. vii. 21, 22, 23. . h Matt. xiii. 41, 42.

SER. 4. in the Last Day will prove it. 120 meditate upon it, and review it, and judge whother they can bear the Terror of its Execution: Hear it attentively, and then fay whether Unregenerate Sinners shall enter into bis Kingdom. The dreadful Doom is this; Depart from me, ye Cursed, into everlasting Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels. And what now will you fay to this? Can any Soul of you imagine, that the Lord Jesus Christ did not know what would pass in this Day, in which he is appointed to prefide? or that knowing it, and knowing it would be something different from this, he would, on any Consideration whatsoever, make a false Representation, and lay so rauch Stress upon it? Yet one or other of these Things, you must secretly imagine; or must own, that every Unregenerate Sinoner, and you among the rest, must not only be excluded from his Presence, but be condemned to suffer all the Fury of his Wrath, in Company with Devils and damned Spirits, in final Darkness, and everlasting Burnings. It only remains, that I shew you,

^{3.} THAT the fame Testimony was renewed by the Apostles, under the Influences of the Holy Spirit.

Matt. xxv. 41.

You know, that they were authorized by their Great Master, to declare, in an authentick Manner, the Constitution of his Kingdom; and that he who despises them, despises Christ k. Now I would fain persuade you all, to consider this Arg (ment as it lies in Scripture; to read over the Epistolary Parts of the New Testament, in this View, to observe what Encouragement they any of them give to an Unregenerate Sinner, to expect any Part in the Kingdom of Heaven. In the mean Time, permit me to present you with a few Texts, as a Specimen of the reft.

THE Apostle Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, does indeed speak of God's justify ing the Ungodly 1; but lest any should vainly imagine that he encourages the *Hope* of those that continue so, he expressly tells us in the very same Epistle, that the Wrath of GOD is revealed from Heaven against all Ungodliness and Unrighteousness of Men m; and that e'er long this Wrath shall be executed, even in the Day of the more ample Revelation of the righteous Judgment of GOD; who will render to every Man according to his Deeds: - to them that do not obey the Truth, but obey Unrighteousness, (which is the Character of every Unregenerate Sinner,) Indignation

m Rom. i. 18. k Luke x. 16. ¹ Rom, iv. 5.

nation and Wrath; Tribulation and Anguish upon serry Soul of Man that doth Evil, of the Yew first, as having had the most signal Advantages, tho' Advantages inferior to yours, and also of the Gentile. And farther he assures us, that to be carnally minded, is Death; and that the Carnal Mind, which universally prevails in Men, till by regenerating Grace they are made Spiritual, is Enmity against GOD, and is not subject to the Law of GOD, neither indeed can be ...
In another Epistle, he mentions it as a First Principle, in which, it might rationally be supposed, no Christian was uninstructed; Know ye not, says he, that the Unrighteous shail mit inhexit the Kingdom of GOD ? - And elsewhere he declares, that all External Modes of Religion, separate from that entire Change of Soul which I have described, are worthless and vain: In Christ Jesus, says he, or to those that desire any Part in him and his Kingdom, neither Circumcisson availeth any thing, nor • Uncircumcifion, but a New Creature q.—He likewise tells us to this Purpose, in another Place, that his Grace, which has appeared unto all Men, teaches us to deny Ungodliness and Worldly Lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present World; and yet after all to acknowledge, K 2

Rom. ii. 5, 6, 8, 9. Rom. viii. 6, 7. P 1 Cor. vr. 9. 4 Gal. vi. 15. Tit. ii. 11, 12.

that it is not by Works of Righteousness, which we have done, but according to his Meity he faves us, by the washing of Regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he has shed on us abundantly through Jesu: Christ our Saviour 1.— And without Holiness, which is the Effect of these Sacred Operations upon the Soul, he expressly tells us in another Place, that no Man shall see the Lord t.-And to alledge but one more Passage from bim; As it is evident, that all 'Unregenerate Sinners, and only they, are ignorant of GoD, and disobedient to the Gospel; he solemnly affures us, that instead of receiving such at last into his Kingdom, the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from Heaven, with his migh. Angels, in flaming Fire, taking Vengcance on them that know not GOD, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ,; who shall be punished with everlasting Destruction from the Presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power ". - This is the Testimony of the Apostle Paul in his own emphatical Words, zealous as he was for the Doctrine of Free Grace, which such Declarations as these do not in the least Degree contradict.

LET us now hear his Brethren, the other Apostles of the Lord.—James urges Sinners,

¹ Heb. xii. 14. " 2 Then. ¹ Tit. iii. 5, 6. i. 7, 8, 9.

· if they ever defire to draw nigh to GOD, and to have him draw nigh to them, to cleanse their Hands and purify their Hearts w. And yet more expressly he says, when he speaks of those, who should receive the Crown of Life, which the Lord bath promised to them that love him; Of his own Will begat he us with the Word of Truth, that we should be a Kind of First-fruits of his Creatures *.—The Apostle Peter describes Christians, as those whose Souls were purified in obeying the Truth through the Spirit, being born again, not of corruptible Seed, but of incorruptible y; and as those, who were made Partakers of the Divine Nature, having escaped the Corruption that is in the World through Lust?—
Again, John the beloved Disciple tells us, that every one that doth Righteousness, is born of GOD a; but he that committeth Sin, is of the Devil b: And that every one that has a well-grounded Hope of being like Christ, and seeing him as he is, when he appears, purifies himself, even as he is pure .- And once more, the Apostle Jude, as he describes those who are sensual, and have not the Spirit, as Mcn, that, if they were faved at all, must be plucked out of the Fired; so he echo's back that awful Prophecy, which Enoch

w Jam. iv. 8. x Jam. i. 12, 18. y 1 Pet. i. 22, 23. ² 2 Pet. i. 4. ² 1 John ii. 29. ^b 1 John iii. 8. ^c 1 John iii. 2, 3. ^d Jude, ver. 19, 23.

Enoch had so long since delivered, that the Lord will come with ten thousand of his soints, to execute Judgment upon all, and to convict all that are Ungodly, of all those ungodly Deeds and Words, by which they have violated his Law.

This then appears, from the whole Tenor of the Scriptures, to be the Politive and Immutable Constitution of the great GOD, " that none who are Unregenerate, shall be " admitted to enjoy the Happiness of Hea-" ven." And from the View that we have taken of the Sacred Writings it is manifest, that this in every Age has been the Language of the Word of GoD; and under every Difpensation we have sufficient Evidence of this important Truth. This is the Doctrine of the Old Testament; and many are the Passages that I have offered from the Law of Moles, and from the Prophets, and the Psalms, that shew it is impossible an Unrenewed Soul should enter into Heaven. And the same also is afferted in the strongest Terms in the New Testament; and when Christ came to set the Gospel of the Kingdom in a clearer Light, the Purport of the Declaration that he makes to Nicodemus in the Text, was frequently repeated by him in the Course of his Preaching, and represented as the Rule he__ he would regard at the Last Day. And the inspired Apostles speak the same Thing with an united Voice, and testify at large in their Epistles, that it is absolutely necessary we should be born again, if ever we would hope to see the Kingdom of GOD.

. So that now, Sirs, I may fay, Call, if there be any that will answer; and to which of the Saints will you turn , to encourage your vain and prefumptuous Hope, of finding your Lot among God's People in the Kingdom of Glory, if you are Strangers to that important and universal Change, which we before described as Regeneration in the S, riptune Sense of the Word? The Prophets under the Old Testament, and Christ, and his Apostles under the New, concur, in all the ·Variety of the most awful Language, to expose so presumptuous a Hope. And is it not audacious Madness in any, to venture their Souls upon it? Thus you would undoubtedly judge of any Man, who should strike a Dagger into his Breast, or discharge a Pistol at his Head, on this Presumption, that the Almighty Power of Gop could prevent his Death, tho' the Heart or the Brain were pierced. But it is much greater Folly, for a Man, while he continues in an Unregenerate State, to promise himself a Part in the King-K 4 dom

136 The Sinner's Hope is vain. SER. 4. dom of Heaven. For tho' there would be no Reason in the World to expect a-miraculous Interposition, to save a Life which a Man was so resolutely bent to destroy; yet none can fay, that fuch an Interposition would contradict any of the express Engagements of GOD's Word; whereas to admit an Unregenerate Sinner into the Regions of Glory, would be violating, not this or that fingle Declaration, but the whole Series and Tenor of it: And we shall farther shew, in the next ,Discourse, that it would also be, in effect, altering the very Nature of the Heavenly Kingdom itself, as well as its Constitution. Now what Hope can be more desperate, than that which can have no Support, but in the Subversion of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and even of the Eternal Throne of GOD, the Foundations of which are Righteousness and Truth!





SERMON V.

Of the IndAPACITY of an UNRE-GENERATE Person for relishing the Enjoyments of the Heavenly. World.

John iii. 3.

-Except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of GOD.

Noorder to demonstrate the Necessity of Regeneration, of which I would fain convince, not only your Understandings, but your Consciences, I am now proving to you, that without it it is impossible to enter into the Kingdom of GOD: And how weighty a Consideration that is, I am afterwards to represent.

THAT it is thus impossible, the Words in the Text do indeed sufficiently prove: But for the farther Illustration of the Subject, I have proposed to consider it under Two

distinct Views.

138 The Unregenerate could have SER. 5.

I HAVE already shewn, it is impossible, because "the Constitution of the King-"dom of Heaven is such, that God has "solemnly declared, and this under different Dispensations, and more or less plain-"ly in all Ages of his Church, that no Un-"regenerate Person, i. e. ho Impenitent "Sinner, shall have any Part in it." And I am now further to shew,

[2.] THAT "the Nature of the Future "... Happiness (which is here chiefly sig"nified by the Kingdom of GOD,) is "fuch, that an Unregenerate Person "would be incapable of relighing it.

" would be incapable of relishing it,
" even upon a Supposition of his, being.

" admitted into it."

This is a Thought of so great Importance, and so seldom represented in its full Strength, that I shall at present confine my Discourse entirely to it.

I know, Sinners, it will be one of the most difficult Things in the World, to bring you to a serious Persuasion of this Truth. You think *Heaven* is so lovely, and so glorious a Place, that if you could possibly get an Admittance thither, you should certainly be bappy. But I would now set myself, if possible, to convince you, that this is a rash and ill-grounded Persuasion; and that on the

SER. 5. no Relish for Heaven, if there. 139 the contrary, if you were now in the Regions of Glory, and in the Society of those bleffed Inhabitants, that unrenewed Nature, and unsanctified Heart of yours, would give you a Disrelish for all the sublimest Entertainments of that blissful Place, and turn Heaven itself into a Kind of Hell to you.

Now for the Demonstration of this, it is only necessary for you, seriously to consider "what a Kind of Happiness that of Heaven is, as it is represented to us in the Word of GOD;" for from thence undoubtedly we are to take our Notions of it.

You night, to be sure, sit down, and imagine a Happiness to yourselves, which would perfectly suit your Degenerate Taste; a Happiness, which the more entirely you were inslaved to Flesh and Sense, the more exquisitely you would be able to enter into it. If God would assign you a Region in that beautiful World, where you should dwell in fine Houses, magnificently surnished, and gayly adorned; where the most harmonious Musick should sooth your Ear, and delicious Food and generous Wines, in a rich Variety, should regale your Taste: If he should give you a splendid Retinue of People, to caress and attend you, offering you their humblest Services, and acknowledging the most services, and acknowledging the most services beginning to your

your Favour: Especially, if with all this he should furnish you with a Set of Compenions, just of your own Temper and Diposition, with whom you might spend what. Proportion of your Time you pleased, in Gaming and Jollity, in Riot and Debauchery, without any Interruption from the Reproof, or even the Example of the Children of God, or from Indispositions of Body, or Remorse of Conscience: This you would be ready to call Life, and Happiness indeed: And if the great Disposer of all Things were but to add Perpetuity to such a Situation, you would not envy Persons of a more refined Taste the Heaven you lost, for such a Paradise as this.

SUCH indeed was the Happiness, which Mahomet promised to his Followers: Flowery Shades, and gay Dreffes, luxurious Fare, and beautiful Women, are described with all the Pomp of Language in almost every Page of his Alcoran, as the glorious and charming Rewards, which were to be beflowed on the Faithful after the Resurrection. And if this were the Felicity which the Gospel promised, Extertioners and Idolaters, Whoremongers and Drunkards, would be much fitter to inherit the Kingdom of GOD, than the most pious and mortified Saint that ever appeared upon Earth. But here, as almost every where else, the Bible and the Alcoran speak

fpeak a very different Language; and far from healing us into such gross and sensual Expectations, our Lord Jesus Christ has told us, that the Children of the Resurrection neither marry, nor are given in Marriage; but are like the Angels of GOD in Heaven, and enjoy such pure and spiritual. Delights,, as are suited to such holy and excellent Creatures.

IT is true, that in the Book of Revelations, stately Palaces and shining Habits, delicious Fruit and harmonious Musick, are all mentioned, as contributing to the Happiness of those, who have the Honour to inhabit the New Jerusalem. But then the Style of that obscure and prophetical Book naturally leads us, to confider these merely as Figurative Phrases, which are made use of to express the Happiness that Divine Wisdom and Love has prepared for the Righteous, in a Manner accommodated to the Weakness of our Conceptions: Or at least, if in any of these Respects Provision be made for the Entertainment of a glorified Body, whatever its Methods of Sensation and Perception may be, all will be temperate and regular: And after all, this is even there represented, but as the least considerable Part of our Happiness, the Height of which is made to confift in the most elevated Strains of Devotion, and in an entire and everlasting

142 The Word of GOD describes it SER. 5. lasting Devotedness to the Service of GOD and of the Lamb.

LET us therefore immediately proceed to fettle the Point in Question, by a more particular Survey of the several Branches of the Celestical Felicity, as represented to us in the Word of GOD: And from thence it will undeniably appear, that were an Unregenerate Soul in the same Place with the Blessed, and furrounded with the same External Circumstances, the Temper of his Mind would not by any Means allow him to participate of their Happiness. For it is plain, the Scripture represents the Happiness of Heaven, as consisting,—in the Perfection of our Minds in Knowledge and Holiness; - in the Sight and Service of the ever-bleffed GOD,in beholding the Glory of our exalted Redeemer; - and enjoying the Society of glorious Angels and perfected Saints, -throughout an endless Eternity.—Now, Sinners, it is impossible, you should enter into any such Delights as these, while you continue in an Unregenerate State.

I. On E very considerable Part of the Happiness of Heaven consists, "in that "Perfection of Knowledge and Holiness, "to which the Blessed shall be there exalted;" in which the Unregenerate—Soul can have no Pleasure.

THU `

to

Men shall there be made perfect b; for nothing that defiles, as every Degree of Moral Imperfection does, shall enter into the New Jerusalem. An Old Testament Saint conceived of Future Happiness, as consisting in being satisfied with the Likeness of GOD d: A Character, that is manifestly most agreeable to the View of it, which the beloved Disciple gives us, where he says, that when Christ shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is c; which must certainly refer to the Glories of the Mind, which are of infinitely greater Importance, than the highest imaginable Beauty and Ornament, that can be put upon the Corporeal Part of our Nature in its most illustrious State.

No, w from this Perfection of Holiness, which shall then be wrought in the Soul, there will naturally arise an unspeakable Complacency and Joy, something resembling that, which the blessed God himself posses, in the Survey of the infinite and unspotted Rectitude of his own most holy Nature. And in Proportion to the Degree, in which the Eyes of our Understandings are enlightened

Heb. xiii. 23. Rev. xxi. 27. Psal. xvii 15.

But surely it will be superfluous for me, to undertake to demonstrate, that an Unregenerate Soul can have no Part in this Divine Pleasure, which implies the compleat Renewal of the Mind as its very Foundation. For to imagine that he might, would be supposing him Regenerate, and Unregenerate at the same Time. As Mr. Baxter very well expresses it, "The Happiness of Heaven is Holiness; and to talk of being happy without it, is as apparent Fonsense," as to talk of being well without Haalth, or being saved without Salvation."

I WOULD only add on this Head, That the highest Improvement of our Intellectual Faculties could not make us Happy, without such a Change in the Affections and the Will, as I have before described under the former General Head. For the more clear and distinct the Knowledge of true Excellence and Perfection is, the greater would be your Anguish and Horror, to see and feel yourselves entirely destitute of it; and it is exceeding probable, that Spirits of the most elevated Genius have the keenest Sensation of that Insamy and Misery, which is inseparable.

rable from the Prevalence of Sinful Disposi-

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of the Celestial Happiness, is that which arises "from the Contemplation and "Enjoyment of the ever blessed GOD;" but of this likewise an Unregenerate Sinner is incapable.

As our own Reason assures us, that GOD is the greatest and best of Beings, and the most deserving Object of our Enquiries and Regards, one would think it would naturally lead us to imagine, that the Perfection and Happiness of the Human Soul confists in the Knowledge and Enjoyment of him; and that when it arrives at the Seat of compleat Felicity, it must intimately know him, and converse with him. And in this View, I have fometimes been surprized, that Men of such distinguish'd Abilities, as some of the Heathen Poets and Philosophers appear to have been, should have had no greater Regard to the Supream Being in the Descriptions which they give us of the Future Happiness. That Sort of Friendship for them, which an Acquaintance with their Writings must give to a Person of any Relish for the Beauties of Composition, makes one almost unwilling to expose the low and despicable Ideas,

146 The Happiness of Heaven consists SER. 5. Ideas, which they often give of the State of their greatest Heroes in the Regions of Linmortality.—But the Word of GOD speaks a very different Language. Our/Lord represents the Rewards to be bestowed on the pure in Heart, by telling us, that they shall see, i. e. contemplate and enjoy GOD!: And virtuous Souls, who overcome the Temp. tations with which they are here furrounded, shall be made as Pillars in the House of their GOD, and shall go no more out ?: And it is else-where said, that his Servants shall serve him, and shall see his Face h. And David's Views under a darker Dispensation rose to such a Degree of Refinencent, as to fay, As for me, I shall behold thy Face in Righteousness i; which he mentions as a Felicity infinitely superior to all the Delights of the most prosperous Sinner.

But now, Sinners, it is utterly impossible, that while you continue in an Unregenerate State, you should behold the Iace of GOD with Pleasure. The unutterable Delight, which the blessed Inhabitants of Heaven find in it, arises not merely from the abstract Ideas of his Essential Persections, but from a Sense of his Favour and Love to them. It is this that gives a Relish to the whole

f Matt. v. 8. g Rev. iii. 12. h Rev. xrii. 3, 4. l Psal. xvii. 15.

SER.5. in the Sight and Service of GOD. 147 Survey, and rejoices the Heart of all the Saints, both in Heaven, and on Earth. He is a GOD of awful Majesty and irresistible Power of infinite Wisdom and unspotted Holinels, of unerring Justice, invariable Fidelity, and inexhaustible Goodness; and this GOD is our GOD, he will be our Guide, and our Portion for ever k. And were it not for this View, let a Creature think of GOD with ever fo much Spirit and Propriety, he must think of him, and be troubled1; yea, he must be filled with unutterable Horror and Confusion, as the Devil is, at the Thought of an infinitely perfect Being, in whomene has no Interest, from whom he has mothing friendly to expect; and if nothing friendly, then every Thing dreadful.

Now it is certain, Sinners, that while you continue in an Unregenerate State, under the Influence of that Carnal Mind, which is Enmity against GOD^m, and full of unconquerable Rebellion against his Law, there can be no Foundation for a Friendship between him and your Souls; nor for any Persuasion, or any Apprehension, of your Interest in his Favour and Love. Friendship, you know, supposes something of a Similitude of Nature and Sentiment; for as God himself argues, How can Two walk together, except

Pfal, xlviii. 14. lxxiii. 26. Pfal, lxxvii. 3. Pfal, lxxvii. 7.

148 The Unregenerate are unable SER. 5. they be agreed ? Now I have before oh! ferved to you at large, that GOD, being of purer Eyes than to behold Evil o, must ne-cessarily hate all the Workers of Inifuity: The Foolish therefore shall not stand in his Sight o, or shall not be admitted to such a Situation: Non would they indeed be able to endure it.—Let Conscience judge, what Satisfaction you could find in the Presence of a GOD, that you knew scorn'd and hated you, even while he suffered you to continue among the Croud of his Children and Servants. The more lively Ideas you had of the Beauty and Perfection of the Divine Nature, the more you must loath yourselves, fer being so unlike him, and fo abominable as him: And what Plcasure do you think confistent, with fuch Self-Contempt and Abhorrence? Or rather, would not the wretched Degeneracy of your Nature lead you another Way; and a Kind of unconquerable Self-Love, joined even with this Consciousness of Deformity and Vileness, lead you to hate GOD himself? It is described as the fatal Effect of prevailing Wickedness in the Heart, My Soul loathed them, and their Soul also abborred me q. And thus would it probably work in you, and produce in your wretched Breasts a mortal Hatred against him, and an envious Rage

n Amos iii. 3. Hab. i. 13. Pfal. v. 5. 2cch. xi. 8.

SER. 5. to endure the Prefence of GOD. 149 · Rage, at the Thought of his perfect Happi-•ness: A State of Mind, of all others that can be imagined, the most odious, and the most tolenenting. • How, Sirs, could your Hearts, possessed with these Diabolical Pasfions, bear to see the Beams of his Glory surrounding you on every Side? How could you bear to bear the Songs and Adorations, that were continually addressed to his Throne; and to observe the humble Attendance of all the Hosts of Heaven about it, who perpetually reckon it their Honour and Happiness to be employed in Obedience to his Commands? Such a Sight of the Glory and Felicity of your Divine Enemy would make you, so far as your limited Nature was capable of it, miserable even in Proportion to the Degree in which He is hapby. This was, no doubt, the Torment of the Devils, as soon as they had harboured a Thought of Hostility against Gon; and the Remembrance of that Glory in which they once saw him, and which they know he still invariably possesses, is surely an Everlasting Vexation to them; and it would be fo to you, if you were within the Sight of it.

But further, the Blessed in Heaven find their Everlasting Entertainment "in the "Service of God." They rest not Day and Night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord GOD L.3 Almighty;

Almighty; i. e. they are continually employed, either in the immediate Acts of Devotion, or in other Services, in which they still maintain a Devotional Temper, and are breathing out their Souls in holy Affections, while their active Powers are employed in the Execution of his Commands. But as I have already shewn you, that while in an Unregenerate State you could have no Sense of his Favour to you; it is very apparent, that you could have no Sentiments of Gratitude and Love towards him. So that while Angels and glorified Saints were breathing out their Souls in the most delightful and rapturous Praises, you must keep a fullen Kind of Silence: 2r, if it were possible that your Harps and Voices should found as melodiously as theirs, it would be all Ceremony and Shew; the Mufich of the Heart would be wanting; and you would look on all the External Forms of Service, but as a tedious Task, and count it your Misfortune that the Customs of the Place obliged you to attend them. You may the more easily apprehend and believe this, when you consider what little Reiss you now have for those Solemnities of Divine Worship, in which fincere Christians have the most lively Foretastes of Heaven. You know in your own Consciences, that short and interrupted as our publick Services are, they are the Burden of your Lives. You know, that you fay, in your Hearts at least, When will the Sabbath be past, and the New Moor be gone? Judge then, how insupportable it would be to you, to spend an Everlasting Sabbath thus. I question not, but to your wretched Spirits Annihilation would appear vastly preserable to an Eternal Existence so employed.

3. ANOTHER very confiderable Branch of the Happiness of Heaven, is that which arises "from the Sight of the "Gisty of an exalted Redeemer;" but this likewise no Unconverted Sinner can have any Relish.

This is a View of the Future Happiness, which our Lord gives us, when he prays for his People in those memorable Words, ingraven, as I hope, upon many of our Hearts; Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my Glory which thou hast given me. And he elsewhere promises it, as the great Reward he would bestow upon his People; If any Man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there also shall my Servant be ". And agreeable to this, the Apostle L 4

Amos viii, 5. ! John xvii, 24. " John xii. 26.

Paul represents it, as the transporting View in which he considered the Happiness of the Future World; I desire, says he, to repart, and to be with Christ; which is far better incomparably beyond any of the Enjoyments of the present World, which can come into Competition with it.—But for this Part of the Happiness of Angels, and of the Spirits of Just Men made perfect, it is also evident, that you, Sinners, can have no Relish.

THE Sight of Christ will afford holy Souls a transporting Delight, because they will regard it as the Glory of their Redeemer and their Friend, and as a Pledge and Security of their own Glory. But what Foundation can you, Sinners, find for fuch a joyful 3ympathy with Christ, and such a comfortable Conclusion with regard to your selves? Such is the wretched Degeneracy of your Nature,: that the Christ be indeed the chiefest among Ten Thousand and altogether lovely's, being the Brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express Image of his Person, possessed of every Divine Perfection and Excellenge: yet you now flight and neglect him, and discern in him no Form nor Comeliness, for which he is to be desired 2: And were you Unregenerate in Heaven, the same Principle would prevail. Now where there

w Phil. i. 23. x Cant. v. 10, 16. y Heb. i. g. 2 Isai. liii. 2.

SER. 5. in the Sight of Christ's Glory. Love to a Person, there can be no Delight in his Converse, nor any Pleasure in his Happiniss. Nay, the Contrariety of your Nature to his would rather occasion Aversion and Terror. You could not but know, that the bleffed Jesus is boly and undefiled, and separate from Sinners a; that he abhors all Moral Evil to such a Degree, that he laid aside all the Glory and Entertainments of Heaven, that he might destroy the Interest of Sin in this World of ours, and might purify to kimfelf a peculiar People, zealous of good Works .: And when you should recollect at the same Time that Sinfulness that continued to reign in your Hearts, and made you to every good Week reprobate, you could not but know, that you must be bateful to him; and therefore could not but fear, lest his Almighty Power should be exercised for your Punishment and Destruction: And thus your Terror must rise, in Proportion to the senfible Evidence you had of his Dignity and Authority. In a Word, you would stand like guilty Rebels in the Presence-Chamber of their injured and displeased Sovereign: His Throne and his Scepter, his Robe and his Crown, his Courtiers and his Guards, though in themselves splendid and magnificent Objects, only ferve to terrify and

amaze

- amaze them, while they display the Grandeur and Power of their Enemy.
 - 4. ANOTHER very considerable Isranch of the Celestial Happiness, will se "the "Society of Angels and glorified Saints;" but for this likewise an Unregenerate Sinner must be unsit.

You know, that when the Apostle speaks of our Alliance to the Heavenly, World, he represents it as a Social State; where excellent Spirits dwell together, and converse with each other with mutual Esteem and Endearment: Ye are come, fays he, to the Heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innum: zh!. Company of Angels, to the general Affenibly and Church of the First-born, which are written in Heaven, and to the Spirits of Just Men made perfect d. It is fitting down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with all the Patriarchs and Prophets, all the Apostles and Martyrs, in the Kingdom of Heaven :: And perhaps you think, you shall want nox thing more to compleat your Happiness, then to be admitted to a Place among them. But reflect a little more attentively upon the Circumstances of Things, and I am persuaded you will form a different Judgment.

THERE is no Reason to doubt, but that

at

SER. 5. of Angels and glorified Saints. 155 at your first Entrance into the Regions of Glory, you would be agreeably struck with the View of those Inhabitants. As for those Beauties of their Character, which confift in Love to God, and in Zeal for his Honour and Interest, it is certain, that you would be insensible of them, and pay but little Regard to them: But the 'Humanity and Benevolence of their Temper would, no doubt, render them agreeable to you; and so much the more, as Self-Love might lead you to expect some Personal Advantage by it. And it is more than possible, that you would be much prejudiced in their Favour, by those resplendent and attractive Famu in which they appear; Forms, no doubt, far more beautiful and engaging, than any which the Children of Men ever faw upon Earth. On both these Accounts it might be natural enough for you, at first to address them with an Air of Respeet, as Persons that you could be glad to be upon good Terms with, and in whose Friendship you could desire a Share.

But how do you think, that any such Proposal of Friendship would be received by an Angel, or a glorified Saint? No doubt, if there were any Prospect of converting you, or any Hope you might be brought to a devout and holy Temper, they would immediately become Preachers of Righteousness

156 The Unregenerate might admire, SER. 5. to you; and endeavour by the most rational the most pathetick, and the most infinuating Address, to awaken and charm you to a Sense of Religion, and so to form vou to a Capacity for Happiness. But they would know, that according to the eternal Constitution of GOD, there could be no Room to entertain such an Hope; but that being filthy, you must be filthy still! And therefore, as they would know you to be incorrigible, their Love to GOD, and their Concern to be approved and accepted by him, would prevent their forming any intimate Friendflip with Persons, whose Natures were so contrary to him, and on whom he looked with fuch irreconcilable Abhorrence 74.1 besides this, their own personal Sanctity of Character, would give them an Aversion to such corrupt and degenerate Creatures: So that how much so ever they might pity your Condition, they would turn away from you, as Objects, whose Presence and Converse were not to be endured.

AND do you not easily apprehend, that fuch a Refusal on their Part, would be both shameful, and very provoking, to you? For which way could you bear it, to be thus rejected and dishonoured, by the most excellent Part of the Creation; by those, whom perhaps

[!] Rev. xxii. 11.

haps you once intimately knew, and with whom you conversed upon equal Terms; nay, by many, who were once much your. Inferiors, and whom perhaps, in the Pride of your Hearts, you would not condescend to regard? The natural Effect of this must furely be, that you would foon be propor-· tionably displeased and enraged with the Refusal, as you were at first charmed at their Appearance: And when you faw that transporting Pleasure which they took in the Affection and Friendship of each other, and the Joy which the Divine Favour poured into their Souls, while you, in the very same Place were excluded from these rich Enterraniments, your Hearts would foon burn with Envy and Indignation; and as much as you before admired them, you upon this would come to hate them. And perhaps, that Hatred would put you upon some Attempt, to interrupt, or even, if it were possible, to destroy that Happiness, which you were not allowed to share. But then, when you saw them continually under the Invine Protection, and compassed with his Favour, as with a Shield s, so that your Malice could not reach them, all the Keenness and Rancour of your Spirit would recoil upon itself; you would fly from their Pre-fence, as insupportable; and would be glad to retire

retire to some meaner Apartment, or to hide yourselves in the Shades of Darkness; so that you might but get rid of the Sight of fo many dazzling Objects, whose Lustre, in-stead of chearing your vitiated Eye, would pain and over-power it.

But if you should not be transported to this Diabolical Excess; if it were possible for you, to behold the glorified Saints, and to live among them, without these envious and tormenting Passions; yet surely you would want a Relish for the most entertaining Part of their Conversation: Had you indeed a good Natural Genius, which to be fure many Unconverted Sinners have, it wight be very agreeable to hear them discoursing of the Wonders of Nature; and that Curio-fity, which is, in some Measure, incident even to Persons of the meanest Capacities, would make it pleasant to hear them recount the important History relating to the Revolutions of the Angelick World, which we on this Earth are entirely Strangers to, or at leas? have been very little acquainted with theel. But furely, the most delightful Topicks of Conversation, which Heaven itself can furnish out, must be those which are Religious and Divine; the Infinite Perfections of the ever-bleffed GOD; the Personal Glories and incomparable Love of his condescending, but exalted

exalted Son; and the Sanctifying Operations . of the Blessed Spirit on the Soul, transforming it info the Divine Image, and making it meet for Eternal Glory. Yea, even when the Bleffed Spirits above are handling Philosophical or Historical Subjects, they still confider them with a Regard to GOD, as his .Perfections are displayed, and illustrated, in the Works of his Hands, and in the Conduct of his Providence. And here their Pleasure flows, not merely from a Set of Rational Ideas, which arise in their own Minds or are fuggested to them by others; but from the Exercise of those devout Affections upon the Bleffed GoD, which are correspondent to the General Subjects of Discourse.

And can you, Sirs, who are alienatd from the Divine Life h, and accustomed to live in a continual Neglect and Forgetfulness of the Great Parent of Universal Nature, can you relish such Subjects as these? You would, no doubt, be discontented, and uneasy, in such a Scene: The Heavenly Oratory of this boly Society would have no Charms for you; but you would be longing for some of those vain and withless Companions, which you were so fond of here upon Earth, to hear a merry Story, or a Song, or to join with them in the Pleasures of a Debauch.

5. An-

Ephef. iv. 18.

5. ANOTHER considerable Branch of the Happiness of Heaven arises "from the "assured Prospect of the Everlasting "Continuance of this Felicity;" but, if an Unregenerate Soul could find any Entertainment at all in Heaven, he certainly could have no Ground for such an Expectation of its Continuance.

WHEN the Children of God on Earth think of the Happiness of Heaven, the Eternity of it makes a very deep Impression on their Hearts, and even swallows up their Souls with ardent Defire, and unutterable Joy: It raises their Esteem, and animais: their Hope, while they reflect on that exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory', that House not made with Hands, eternal in the Heavens k, and that Inberitance incorruptible, and undefiled, and which fadeth not away 1.— And no doubt, but the Blessed in Heaven regard it in the same View, and all the Pleafures they enjoy are vastly increased by t'.e Prospect of their endless Duration; so 3 1at by the Anticipation, of an Eternity Itill to come, they do, as it were, every Moment enjoy an infinite Satisfaction.—But as for you, Sinners, while you are so ill attempered to the Happiness of Heaven, the Prospect

¹ 2 Cor. iv. 17. k 2 Cor. v. 1. 1 1 Pet. i. 4.

Prospect of an Eternal Abode there would not, on the Principles I have laid down above be a Prospect of Eternal Happiness, but rather, on the Whole, of Eternal Uneasines to you.

But suffer me a little to discourse upon another Supposition; and let me now, for Argument sake, wave what I have been so long infisting upon, and suppose, that you could so far command the turbulent Pasfions of your own Heart, and so units (as it were) the whole Powers of your Soul, to attend to the Beauty of Place, the Harmony of Musick, and whatever else may be supported acapable of regaling the Senses or the Imagination; as upon the whole to find Heaven a pleasing and delightful Abode, and to wish, that the some of its Entertainments were above your Taste and Capacity, yet you might be allowed an Eternal Enjoyment of the rest: Could there be any Room for you to expect a perpetual Abode in these Hissful Seats? No, Sinners, you would not be able so much as to hope it. The Good itself in so great, and perpetual Enjoyment even in any Degree has fuch a Kind of Infinite Value, that I know not how the purest and noblest Spirits in Heaven could absolutely have been secure of it, separate from the Engagement of a Divine Promise. And what . M

162 The Unregenerate, if in Heaven, SER. 5. what Divine Promise would you be able to have Recourfe to, in such a Circumstance as we now suppose? Where could you find it in all the Book of Gon, that Perions of vour Character should ever enter into Heaven at all, much less that you should for ever continue there? — You could have therefore no Security of the Continuance of your Abode in Heaven, if it were possible that you should enter on the Possession of it: But when you should consider the unsullied Holiness of the Ever-blessed GOD, the Sovereign of this Sacred Province, and the spotless Purity of that Gracious Redeemer, to whom the Government of it is committed, you could not but fear, that you hould quickly be seized by the Hand of Vengeance, be hurl'd from the Battlements of Heaven. and plunged low into the Pit of Destruction. You know, this was the Condemnation or the Rebel Angels, and your Guilt compared with that dreadful Event, which makes fo confiderable a Scene of the History of Heaven, would, I doubt not, be fufficient eo create Everlasting Jealousy and Uneasingels, and to turn every pleasurable Circumitance into a Source of Horror, in the Apprehenfions of being depriv'd eternally of it.

Thus you see, Sirs, from a particular Survey of the various Lights in which Heaven

Heaven is represented, and of the various Branches of which its Happiness consists, an Unregenerate Sinner is incapable of it, even tho' we should suppose, that he was actually admitted to it. Let me intreat you to resect on all these Things, and you will see the Reasonableness of that one Remark, with which I shall conclude my Discourse.

How vain are all those Hopes of Heaven, 'which'in your present Condition you are ready to entertain!

I HAVE been proving at large, that if GOD were to admit you to the Possession of Heaven, which it is certain that he never will, you would be incapable of relishing the Enjoyments of it: Nay, that there would be a •folid Foundation in your own Hearts, for many of the most tumultuous and disquieting Passions. Envy and Grief, Fear and Rage, those Roots of Bitterness, would spring up even in the Paradise of GOD, and turn the Fertility of that bleffed Soil into their own Nourishment. And do you imagine, that any External Accommodations, or Ornaments, could make you easy and comfortable, under the Transports of such Hellish Passions? What if you were to take a Man that was tormented with a violent Fit of the Stone or Gout, and to place him in a most delicious M 2 Garden.

164 Agreat Change must be wrought SER. 5. Garden, or in a Palace of Marble and Cedar, to fet him on a Throne of Gold under a Canopy of Purple, to clothe him with Robes of Velvet and Embroidery, regaling him with the most delicious Fruits and generous Wines, and at the same Time foothing his Ear with all the Harmony of Sound, which the most melodious Symphony of Instruments and Voices could afford? Would all this Magnificence and Luxury make him insensible of that Anguish which was racking his very Vitals? Or would not that Inward Torture rather render him insensible of this Affociation of pleasurable Impressions from without? Yea, would it not incline him to fuspect, that you intended all these pompous Preparations, only to deride and infult him? As little would your distempered and unboly Souls be capable of relishing the Entertainments of Heaven, while thefe Entertainments, and these Souls of yours, continue what they are at present.

And will you consider where that Charige must be made? If you continue still in your present Character and Circumstances, there must be a vast Change in Heaven itself, before you can be happy in it. The whole Temper, Character, and Disposition of every Saint and Angel there, must be changed from what it now is, before they can be capable

SER. 5. before they can be fit for it. of any friendly and complacential Conversa-· tion with you. Yea, our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the same Yesterday, to Day, and for Ever m, must divest himself of those Beauties of Holiness, which are infinitely dearer to him than any External Grandeur or Authority, before he can receive you into his Kingdom. Nay, the very Father of Lights, with whom there is no Variableness, neither Shadow of Turning ", must be entirely changed: He must lay aside that Holiness, which is Essential to his Nature, and which is the Brightness and Glory of it; he must love that which he now hates, and be indifferent to that which be most affectionately loves, before he canopen his Arms to you, and fmile upon your Souls. And can you dare to hope for such an unaccountable, such an inconceivable Revolu-• tion as this? No, Sirs, infinitely sooner would God change Earth into Hell, and bury you, and all of your Character, under the Ruins of this World, which you inhabit and pollite, than he would thus tarnish the Beautier of Heaven, and divest himself of the brightest Glory of his own Divinity. "GOD,"

fays Arc. bishop Tillotson, "has condescended to take our Nature upon him, that he might make us capable of Happiness; but if this will not do, he will not put off

" his own Nature to make us happy."

What then do you imagine? Do you M 3 think,

" Heb. xiii. 8. " Jam. i. 17.

166 This Change must be wrought SER. 5 think, that God will prepare some separate Apartments in Heaven, furnished with a Variety of Senjual Pleasure, for the Entertainment of Persons of your Character? Some Apartments, from whence the Tokens of his Presence shall be withdrawn, from whence the Exercise of his Worship shall be banish'd, from whence Saints and Angels shall retire to make Way for those Inhabitants, who, like you, have sinned themselves beyond a Capacity of enjoying God, or of being fit Companions for any of his most excellent Creatures? This were to suppose the Christian Religion false, and to contradict the Light of Natural Reason too, which not only shews such a Disposition of Things to be unworthy the Divine Sanctity and Majesty, but also shews, that if there be a Future State, it must be a State of Misery to Wicked Men, in whose Minds those Vicious Habits prevail, which are even now the Beginnings of Hell; which therefore they must carry along with them where-ever they are, in Proportion to the Degree in which they are predominant.

UPON the Whole then, you pesit evidently see, that it is absolutely necessary, that you, Sinkers, should be changed, if ever you expect to have any Part or Lot in the Future Happiness. And when do you expect that Change should be wrought? Do you

• expect it, when Death has done its dreadful Office upon you, and your Soul arrives at the Invisible World? Is the Air of it (if I may be allow'd the Expression,) so refined, that it will immediately purify, and transform, every polluted Sinner that comes into it? You cannot but know, that the whole Tenor of Scripture forbids that presumptuous destructive Hope. It assures us, that there is no Work, nor Device, nor Knowledge, nor Wisdom in the Grave ; but that we must be judged, according to what we have done in the Body, and not according to what has past in any Separate State, whether the Actions we have done be good, or whether they be evil.

If ever therefore you are Regenerate at all, it must be while you are here below, in this State of Education and Trial: And if you continue in your Sins till Death surprize you, your Souls will be for ever sealed up under an irreversible Sentence, and by the Decree of God, and the Constitution of Things, will be excluded from Happiness, as by no Means either entitled to it, or prepared for it: To evident is the Truth of this Assertion in the Text, that except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of GOD.

And will you then fit down contentedly under fuch a Conclusion as this, "I shall be M 4 "excluded

[•] Eccl. ix. 19. P 2°Cor. v. 10.

168 The Misery of the Unregenerate. SER. c. " excluded from this Kingdom, as accorfed, " and profane?" Alas, Sirs, the Conclusion is big with unutterable Terror and Death; as I should now proceed to shew you at large, if my Time would allow: For I am next to represent the infinite Importance of entering into that Kingdom, and consequently of that entire Change which has been proved to be necessary to that Entrance. But I must reserve that to the next Opportunity of this Kind. In the mean Time let me add, that I dou't not, but there are many present, who have heard this Description of the Heavenly World with Delight, and who are saying in their Hearts, "This is my Rest for ever; bere will I dwell, for I have desired it? "This is the Felicity, to which my Heart " aspires with the most ardent Breathing." Such may with the utmost Reason regard it as a Token for good, and may go on in a chearful Affurance, that the Grace that has made them meet to be Partakers of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light ', will at length conduct them to it, in perfect Safety, and everlasting Triumph. Amen.

⁹ Psal. cxxxii, 14. Col. i. 12.



SERMON VI.

Of the IMPORTANCE of entering into the Kingdom of Heaven.

John iii. 3.

—Except a Man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of GOD.

rate Sinner should see, i. e. enjoy the Kingdom of GOD, or that suture Blessedness to which the Gospel is intended to lead its Prosessors, I have shewn you at large. I have appealed to the Testimony of God's holy Prophets, and Apostles, in Concurrence with that of his Incarnate Son, to prove, that Persons of such a Character are, by the inviolable Constitution of that Kingdom, excluded from it. And I have farther, in my last Discourse, proved, that if they were actually admitted to it, they would be incapable

170 The Importance of entering Ser. 6. pable of relishing its Pleasures; that their vitiated Palate would have a Distaste to the choicest Fruits of the Paradise of GOD; yea, that in these blissful Regions Thorns and Briars would spring up in their Paths, and make them wretched in the very Seat of Happiness.

I DOUBT not, but you are in your Conficiences generally convinced, that the *Truth* of these Things cannot be contested. You are inwardly persuaded, that it is indeed so; and I fear, many of you have also Reason to apprehend, that you are of this unhappy Number, who are hitherto Strangers to Regenerating Grace. But how are your Minds impressed with this Apprehension? Do I wrong you, Sirs, when I suspect, that fome of them are hardly impressed at all? Do I wrong you, when I suspect, there are those of you, who have spent the last Week with very little Reflection upon what you have heard? The Cares and Amusements of Life have been pursued as before, and you have not taken one Hour to enter into the Thought with Self-Application, and seriously to consider, " I am one of those, concerning " whom Eternal Wisdom and Truth has "pronounced, that, if they continue fuch as at present they are, they shall not see the King-dom of GOD." You have not paused at all upon the awful Thought; you have not of-,

Yer'd one lively Petition to God, to beg the you may be recovered from this unhappy State, and brought to a Meetness for his Kingdom, and a Title to it. For your sakes therefore, and for the sakes of others in your State, having already explained, illustrated, and confirmed the Proposition in my Text, I proceed,

III. To represent to you the Importance of the Argument suggested here; or to shew you, how much every Unregenerate Sinner ought to be alarmed to hear, that while he continues in his present State, he cannot see the Kingdom of GOD.

And oh! that while I endeavour to illustrate this, my Words might enter into your Minds as Goads, and might fix there as Nails fasten'd in a sure Place! The Substance of my Argument is given forth by the one great Shepherd ; may the Prosecution of it be bless'd, as the Means of reducing some wandering Sheep into his Fold!

Now in order to illustrate the Force of this Argument, I beseech you seriously to consider,—what this Kingdom is, from which you are in Danger of being for ever excluded:

^{*} Eccles. xii. 11.

172 The Excellency of this Kingdom SER. 6. cluded;—and, what will be the Condition of all those, who shall be finally cut off from any Interest in it.

[1.] Consider, "what that Kingdom "is, from which the Unregenerate, or "those who are not born again, shall "be excluded."

AND here you are not to expect a compleat Representation of it: For that is an Attempt in which the Tongues of Angels, as well as Men, might fail; or how proper soever their Language might be in itself, to us it would be unintelligible; for Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, neither have entered into the Heart of Man, the Things which GOD hath prepared for them that love him b. And furely these final and most illustrious Preparations of his Love must, beyond all others, exceed our Description and Conception. A Minister, that, with the Apostle Paul, had been caught up into the third Heaven, if he would attempt to speak of the glorious Scenes which were there opened to him, must say, they were unutterable Things :: And one, that, will John, had lain in the Bosom of Christ Mimself, must say, as that Apostle did, It does not yet appear what we shall be d. And indeed, when we go about to

to discourse of it, I doubt not, but the blessed Angels pity the Weakness of our Apprehensions and Expressions, and know that we do but debase the Subject, when we attempt the most to exalt and adorn it.

- YET there are just and striking Representations of this Kingdom made in the Word of GOD; and we are there often told in general, wherein it shall confist. You no doubt remember, that I was, in the last of these Lectures, going over several important Views of it. I then told you, it will confist, in the Perfection of our Souls in Knowledge and Holiness; in the Sight of GOD, and our bleffed Redeemer; in exercifing the most delightful Affections towards them, and in being for ever employed in rendering them the most honourable Services; in conversing with Saints and glorious Angels; and in the assured Expectation of the Eternal Continuance of this Blessedness in all its Branches. That this is the Scriptural Representation of the Matter, I proved to you from many express Testimonies in the Word of GOD: And I doubt not, but you have often heard the Excellency of each of these Views repre-sented at large, in oxininct Discourses on each.

I WILL not therefore now repeat what has been faid upon fuch Occasions; but will rather direct you to some General Confiderations.

fiderations, which may convince you of othe Excellency of that State and World, from which, if you continue Unregenerate, you must for ever be excluded: For I would fain fix it upon your Minds, that it is in this Connection, and for this Purpose, that the Representation is made. And oh! that you might so review it, as no longer to neglect so great Salvation , nor act as if you judged fuch Everlasting Life to be beneath your Attention, and unworthy your Cafe and Regard ! , You cannot think it fo, when you consider,—that it is represented in Scripture under the most magnificent Images; -that it is the State, which GOD has prepared for the Display of his Glory, and the Entertainment of his most favourite Creatures; - that it is the great Purchase of the Blood of his Eternal Son; — that it is the main Work of his Sacred Spirit to prepare Mens Hearts for it;—and the great Business of our inveterate Enemy the Devil, by all possible Means to prevent our obtaining it.—Each of these Confiderations may much illustrate the Excellency of it, and all taken together yield a most convincing Demonstration.

I. CONSIDER, "by what a Variety of "beautiful and magnificent Images this "Happi-

[•] Heb. ii. 3. f Acts xiii., 46.

SER. 6. that ferve to illustrate it. 175
"Happiness is represented in the Word
" of GOD;" and that may convince

you of its Excellency.

WHEN the Bleffed GOD himfelf would raise our Conceptions of a State of Being, so much fuperior to any Thing we have ever seen or known, unless he intended a personal and miraculous Revelation of it, he must borrow our Language, and in painting the Glory of Heaven must take his Colours from Earth. And here the Magnificence of a City, the Sweetness of a Garden, the solemn Pomp of a Temple, the Lustre of a Crown, and the Dignity of a Kingdom, strike powerfully on the Human Mind, and fill it with Veneration and Delight. But when such Figures as these are borrowed from this low World of ours, faintly to shadow out that which is above, there is always the Addition of some important Circumstance, to intimate how far the Celestial Original exceeds the brightest Earthly Glory, by which the Divine Condescension has vouchsafed to describe it.

THE Enumeration of a Variety of Scriptural Descriptions will set these Remarks in the strongest Light.—If therefore Heaven be described as a City, it is that cometh down from GOD out of Heaven. The Pave-

[.] Rev. iii, 12. xxi. 2.

176 Heaven is represented by Ser. 6. ment of its Streets is all of pure Gold, its Gates are Pearl, and its Foundation Yewels h. - If it be a Garden, it is the Paradise of GOD; and so far superior to that which he at first prepared and furnished out for the Entertainment of Adam in his State of Innocence, that it is planted on every Side with the Tree of Life k, of which there was but one alone in the Garden of Eden; and is watered, not with such common Rivers as the Tigris and Euphrates, but with that living, copious, inexhausted Stream, the River of the Water of Life, which proceeds from the Throne of GOD 1, and gently glides along through all its Borders.—When it is represented as a Temple, we are told, that instead of a Golden Ark placed in the remotest Recess, to which only the High Priest might once a Year approach, and on which be might not be allowed to gaze, the Throne of GOD is erected there m, perpetually surrounded with Myriads of Worshippers, who fee bis Face, and like the High Priest when clothed in his richest Robes, bave his Name written in their Foreheads n: Instead of the feeble Rays of that Golden Candlestick, whose Lamps shone in the Holy Place, the Heavenly Temple is illuminated in a more giorious Manner, and needs no Candie.

h Rev. xxi. 19, 21. Rev. ii. 7. Rev. xxii. 2.
Rev. xxii. 1. Rev. vik 15. Rev. xxii. 4.

Candle, neither Light of the Sun; for the .Glory of GOD continually enlightens it, and the Lamb is the Light thereof o: Nay, we are assured, that its Sacred Ministers are made Kings as well as Priests unto GOD p; and accordingly, being clothed in white Raiment, they bave Crowns of Gold on their Heads 1; as well as Harps, and Golden Vials, or Cenfers full of Incense, in their Hands : And lest we should think, these pompous Services are only the Entertainment of some peculiarly Sacred Seasons, we are told, that they rest not Day nor Night , adoring bim that fits upon the Throne, and are fixed, as Pillars in his Temple, to go out no more .- Again, if it be spoken of as a Crown, it is represented as incorruptible "; a Crown of Glory, that fadeth not away ". - And when it is •called a Kingdom, the Scripture does not only add, as here in the Text, that it is the Kingdom of GOD, which must certainly exalt the Idea of it; but that it is a Kingdom which cannot be moved x, an Everlasting Kingdom . Nay, to carry our Thoughts to the highest Degree of Dignity and Glory, it is spoken of as a sitting down with Christ on his Throne 2.

^{*} I Pet. v. 4. * Heb. xii. 28.

Bur further, The Value of these illustrious Representations is much inhanced, if we consider the Character of the Persons by whom they are made. They were Persons well acquainted with these Things, having received their Information from a Divine Revelation, and from the immediate Visions of God. They were also Persons of Juch sublime and elevated Sentiments, that they had a so-vereign Contempt for all the Enjoyments of Time, and Sense, even those which the Generality of Mankind set the greatest Value upon; and counted all Things but Loss for the Knowledge of Christ , and the Testimony of a good Conscience b, while they looked not at Temporal, but at Eternal Things . 'They could deliberately, constantly, and even chearfully, refign all the Riches, and Honours, and carnal Pleasures, which they might have purchased by their Apostacy from Religion; and were ready to embrace Bonds, Imprifonment, or Death itself, when is met them in the Way of their Duty.—Now certainly a Glory, with which fuch holy, wife, and heroick Persons were so passionately ena-moured, and which they describe with such Pathos of Eanguage, and such Extasy of Delight, while they were trampling with so generous a Disdain on every Thing which Earth

² Phil. iii. 8. 2 Cor. i. 12. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

SER. 6. who have described it thus. 179

Earth calls Good and Great, must deserve our very attentive Regard. And this it yet more evidently will appear to do, if we consider,

"2. "It is the State and World, which "GOD has prepared for the Display of his Glory, and the Entertainment of the most favoured of his Creatures."

This Argument seems to be hinted at. when it is faid, (as in the Place I referred to before,) Eye bath not seen, nor Ear heard, neither have entered into the Heart of Man, the Things which GOD hath prepared for them that love him d. GOD well knows the Capacity of his Creatures, and how much Happiness they are able and fit to receive; and he can fill their Capacities to the utmost; nay, he can farther enlarge them to what Degree he pleases, that they may admit superior Degrees of Glory and Felicity.

A Happiness therefore, which he has prepared on purpose, to display the Riches of his Magnificence and Love, and to shew what he can do to delight his Cocatures, must certainly be in some Measure preportionable, if I may so express it, to the infinity of his own Sacred Perfections. Let us then feri-N 2 oufly

oully consider, who GOD is; and attentively dwell in our Meditation, on the Extent of his Power, and the Riches of his Bounty; and our Conception of the Happiness of Heaven must be raised to something more glorious, than the most emphatical Words can perfectly describe.

AND here, to affift our Imagination in some Degree, let us look round us, and take a Survey of this Visible World. This Earth, how conveniently has he furnished it, now beautifully has he disposed it, how richly has he adorned it! What various and abundant Provision has he made for the Subfistence, the Accommodation, and the Entertainment of the Creatures that inhabit it! and especially of Man, in whom this Scheme and System of Things appears to centre, and to whom it is all most wisely and graciously referred! Yet Earth is the Habitation of a Race of mean and degenerate Creatures, who are but in a State of Trial; nay, it is the Habitation of Thousands and Ten Thoufands of God's incorrigible Enemies, with whom be is angry every Day. Already it is marked with some awful Characters of the Divine Displeasure; and the Scripture assures us, that it is referved unto Fire, against the Day of Judgment, and Perdition of ungodly Men?. Yet even this Earth is not a Spectacie unwor-

SER. 6. for the Display of his Glory. unworthy our Regard; nor can we, if we allow ourselves to survey it with becoming Attention, behold it without an affecting Mixture of Admiration, of Love, and of Joy: Passions, that will strike us yet more powerfully, if from this Earth of ours we raise our Eyes to the Visible Heavens; and -there behold the Glory of the Sun, the Brightness of the Moon, and all the numerous Hosts of Heaven that attend in her Train. Who that considers, with any Degree of Attention, their Magnitude, their Lustre, their Motion, and their Influence, can forbear crying out, Oh Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy Name in all the Earth, who hast fet thy Glory above the Heavens ?! And when, with even these in our View, we further reflect, that there is another Apartment, as yet Invisible, of which this spangled Firmament is but, as it were, the shining Vail; an Apartment, where the great Creator and Governor of all has fixed his stated Residence, and erected the Throne of his Glory; even that Throne, which is for ever furrounded by all the most holy and excellent of his Creatures; we must be convinced, it is fomething more beautifut, and more magnificent than this harmonious System itself. And methinks, when we have faid more beautiful and more magnificent than this, Ima- N_{2} gination • Ffal. viii, 1.

gination is ready to fail us, and to leave the Mind dazzled and overwhelmed with an Effulgency of Lustre, which it cannot delineate, and can scarce sustain. Yet will our venerable Apprehensions of it be farther affisted, if we consider,

3. THAT the Kingdom of Heaven is "the great Purchase of the Blood of "God's only-begotten Son;" and therefore to be sure it must be inconceivably valuable.

If you are at all acquainted with your Bibles, you must know, that we are by Sin in a State of Alienation from GOD h; that we had forseited all our Title to his Love, and stood justly exposed to his severe Displeasure; and that 'tis fesus who delivers us from the Wrath to come h. Now if we owe it to his Merit and Attonement that we live k, much more are we to ascribe it to him, if we are raised to any superior Degree of Happiness. If GOD could not, with Honour to his Justice, have suffered us, without such a Propitiation, to have passed off with Impunity; much less could he, without it, have received us to his Embraces, and have advanced us to sit with him on his Throne.

Ephef. iv. 18. i Theff. i. 10. i I John iv. 9.

Throne. Accordingly it is said of the blessed Martyrs, in the Heavenly World, even of those, who had so gloriously distinguished their Fidelity and Zeal, and loved not their Lives unto the Death is, that they had washed their Robes, and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb is. And they gratefully acknowledge it in their Hymns of Praise, that Christ had redeemed them to GOD by his Blood, and had made them Kings and Priess unto GOD.

Now let us feriously reflect, and consider, what this Blood of the Lamb is. The Apostle Peter tells us, that Silver and Gold, and all the peculiar Treasures of Kings and Princes, are but corruptible Things P, or perishing and worthless Trisles, when compared with it. And no Wonder, it is represented in such exalted Language, when we consider it was the Blood of the only-begotten Son of GOD, who is the Brightness of his Father's Glory, and the express Image of his Person 1, and indeed, one with him', being posses'd of a Nature truly and properly Divine; fo that it is called the Blood of GOD . We may well argue even from these transient Surveys, that it was some important Happiness, which he came to procure at so ex-NΔ pensive

Rev. vii. 14.

Rev. vii. 14.

Rev. vii. 14.

P I Pet. i. 18, 19.

Heb. i. 3.

Acts xx. 28.

pensive a Rate. Had an Angel been sent down from Heaven, we should naturally have concluded, it must have been upon some momentous Errand: Surely then, when the Lord of Angels comes down, not only to live on Earth, but to expire in bitter Agonies on the Cross, to purchase a Benesit for us, we may be well assured, that this Benesit must be very considerable. Our Lord Jesus Christ must certainly set a very great Value upon it, or he would not have purchased-it at such a Price: And we are fure, the Value that he apprehended in it, must be its true Value. He could not be imposed upon by any false Appearance of Glory and Splendor: He despised with a just and generous Contempt all the Kingdoms of the World, and the Glory of them to And he was also well acquainted with the Celestial Kingdom, having so long dwelt in it, and so long presided over it: Yet so highly does he esteem it, that he speaks of it upon all Occasions, as the highest possible Gift of Divine Bounty, the richest Preparation, and noblest Contrivance of Divine Love: Yea, he regards it as a Felicity fo great, that when he conducts his People into it, with the last solemn Pomp of the Judgment-Day, it is said, he shall see of the Travail of his Soul, and be satisfied", allowing it to

Matt. iv. 8, 10. "Isai. liii. 11.

SER. 6. and yet died to purchase it. 185 be a just Equivalent for all he has done, and all he has suffered in so glorious a Cause.

4. The Excellency of the Heavenly Kingdom will further appear, if we confider, that "it is the main Work of the "Spirit of GOD upon Mens Hearts, "to prepare them for an Admittance "into it."

You well know, that the Blessed Spirit of GOD is spoken of as that Divine Agent, by whom all the Hosts of Heaven were created, and all God's various Works produced in an all God's various Works produced in the Occanomy of the Things of a Man. Now it is his peculiar Office in the Occanomy of our Redemption, to form the Soul to a Meetness for Glory. Accordingly when the Apostle Paul had been reminding the Corintbians, that while they continued in their sinful State, they were unset for the Kingdom of GOD; he adds, But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified, in the Name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our GOD.

THAT the Spirit should condessend to engage at all in such a Work, must give us a very sublime Idea of the End at which it aims.

[•] Job xxxiii. 4. Pfal. xxxiii. 6. • 1 Cor. ii, 11.

186 It is the Work of the Spirit SER. 6. aims. But much more will that Ideas be raised. when we consider with what a Variety, and what a Constancy of Operations he begins, continues, and perfects it. He attempts it, (as we shall hereafter more particularly shew you,) sometimes by Convictions of Terror, and sometimes by Insinuations of Love; and by one Method or another, in the Hearts of all the Heirs of this Glory, he works so great a Change, that it is represented by turning a Heart of Stone into a Heart of Flesh, by raising the Dead from their Graves, yea, by producing a New Creation. For this does he watch over the Soul with the tenderest Care, and continues his Friendly Offices, to recover it from Relapses, and gradually to form it to advancing Degrees of Sanctity, till at length it be enabled to perfect Holiness in the Fear of GOD c. Nay, so intent is this Secred Agent on the important Work, that when Sinners most insolently and ungratefully reject him, and by resisting him oppose their own Happiness, he does not immediately leave them; he strikes them again and again; and waits upon them for succeeding Days, and Months, and Years: And when perhaps the Sincere Convert makes the most ungrate-

² Ezek. xxxvi. 26. ² Ezek. xxxvi. 3. Eph. ii. 5, 6. ³ 2 Cor. v. 17. Eph. ii. 10. ³ 2 Cor. vii. 1.

SER. 6. to prepare the Heart for it. ungrateful Return for the Experience of his Goodness, even after he has acknowledged, and at length obeyed it; when under the • fatal Transport of some ungoverned Passion, and the Influence of some strong Temptation, he acts as if he were intent upon tearing down the Work of the Spirit of GOD · upon his Soul, and driving him for ever away; yet in how many Instances does he return again after all these Injuries, pleading the Cause of God with a sweetly prevailing Eloquence, and thus bealing the Wound, and repairing the Breach, and making it perhaps stronger than before? And all this, for what? that the happy Subject of all these kind Operations may be formed to a Fitness for the Kingdom of Heaven.—And are we to regard this Blessed Spirit as an unmeaning Agent, or as incapable of judging of the Importance of this End for which he acts? Is that Almighty Energy of his employ'd in an infignificant Manner? Surely Nicodemus, flow of Understanding as he was, must apprehend the Importance of entering into the Kingdom of Heaven, when he heard, that in order to be admisted to it, a Man must be born of the Spirit. And let me add once more,

5. THAT the Excellency of the Heavenly Kingdom may farther be argued from the Eagerness with which the Enemy

188 The Devil labours all he can SER. 6.

Enemy of Souls is endeavouring to

" prevent our Entrance into it."

You know, the Devil is always represented as the inveterate Enemy of our Happiness. His Rage is express'd by that of a roaring Lion, that walks about, feeking whom be may decour a; and with unwearied Diligence he is continually employed in forming and purtuing his Temptations: And this is the grand Design of all, that he may exclude us from the promised Felicity. While Sinners are in their Unregenerate State, he endeavours to engage all their Regards to the Objects of Time and Sense; and for that Purpose he continually presents them with a Variety of Entertainments and Amusements suited to their respective Tempers and Circumstances. If they are awaken'd to any serious Concern about their Eternal Salvation, he uses his utmost Address to divert their Minds from an Attendance to it: And for this Purpose he displays before them all the Allurements of Sin in its most engaging Forms; and if they are not captivated with these, he often puts on a Face of Terror, and endeavours to affright them from Religion by the most gloomy Re-presentations of it, or by horrible and dis-tracting Suggestions, "that it is now for ever

SER. 6. to prevent our obtaining it. 189
"too late to attain it." Or if Divine Grace furmount all this Opposition, and the Sinner resolutely chuses his Portion in Heaven, and puts his Soul into the Hands of Christ to be conducted to it; the Malice of Satar pursues him even to that Sacred Retreat, which he has sought in the Arms of his Saviour: And if he cannot prevent the Soul from entering into Heaven, he will at least labour to bring it into such a State of Negligence, and to seduce it into those Delays and Relapses, which may divert its Regards to that Blessed World, which may cloud its Evidences of it, and may at least, as much as possible, diminish the Degree of its Glory there.

Now permit me, in this Instance, to turn the Artillery of this cunning Enemy against himself, and to argue the Excellency of this Kingdom, from the Zeal and Attachment with which he endeavours to obstruct your attaining it. Tho' Satan be now a very degenerate Creature, he was once an Angel of Light, and still retains much of the Knowledge, tho' he has lost the Rectitude and Integrity of the Angelick Nature. And he particularly knows what Heaven is, because he was once an Inhabitant there; and while he is endeavouring to persuade the Sinner to prefer Earth before it, he does, by that very Endeavour incontestably prove, that he him-

felf knows the contrary, and is fully applized that there is nothing here to be compared with the Felicity of the Future State. And therefore while he seeks the Destruction of the Soul, he can leave it in the Enjoyment of all its Worldly Prosperity; nay, he will attempt to lead him into Methods, by which this Prosperity may be promoted and increased.

AND thus Sirs, I have endeavoured a little to represent to you, what this Kingdom of Heaven is, from which we are affured that Unconverted Sinners shall for ever be excluded. I have argued its Excellency,-from the Representations which are made of it in the Word of GOD,—from its being the Preparation of Divine Love,—from its being the Purchase of a Redeemer's Blood,—and the End, to which, on the one Hand, the glorious Operations of the Bleffed Spirit lead,and of which, on the other Hand, all the Stratagems and Assaults of the Prince of Darkness are intended to deprive us.—If there-fore there be Truth in Scripture, if there be Wisdom in Heaven, or Policy in Hell, it must surely be infinitely important. And will any of you be such mean spirited Creatures, as, when this Happiness is proposed to you, basely to relinquish the Pursuit of it, and to facrifice this bleffed Hope to any perishSER. 6. as are excluded from Heaven. 191 ing Trifle of mortal Life. Surely it would be Madness; tho' nothing more were to be apprehended, than the Loss of it; and tho' when Heaven were lost, all that Earth can give should remain, if not to counterbalance the Loss, yet at least to make you less fensible of it. But the Weight of the Argument will much more evidently appear, if you consider,

[2.] WHAT will at he become of all those, who are excluded from this Heavenly Kingdom.

And here I beseech you to ask your own Consciences, whether they be not inwardly persuaded,—that those who are excluded from Heaven, will remain in a State of Existence, in which they will be ever sensible of their Loss,—and will be delivered over by Divine Vengeance into that Seat of Torment, which God has prepared for the Punishment of his implacable and incorrigible Enemies.—This many of you do undoubtedly believe of such Persons in general: Believe it therefore of yourselves, if you are, and continue, in an Unregenerate State.

r. "You will still continue in a State of "Existence, in which you will be "Ever sensible of your Loss."

IT might afford some wretched Kind of Consolation to you, if, as soon as you died out of this World, your Being, or your Apprehensive Powers were immediately to cease. Then the Loss of Heaven would only be an Affliction to you in your dying Moments, when you saw the Enjoyments of ments, when you saw the Enjoyments of Earth were come to an End, and that you must have no Part in any Future Happiness. But also dies, you cannot but know, that when your Bodies are dead, and confumed in their Graves, your Thinking Faculties will still be continued to you: And oh, that you would seriously resect, how they will then be employed! You will then be thinking what you have done in Life, what you have chose for your Happiness, and what has been the Consequence of that Choice. You will look round in vain for such Accommodations and Pleasures as you were once commodations and Pleasures, as you were once most fond of: But they will be no more; and when you perceive them vanished, like the Visionary Amusements of a Dream, you will lift up your astonished Eyes towards the Regions of Glory. And you indeed will have a lively View of them: But to what Purpose will that View ferve? Only through the righteous Vengeance of God, to aggravate your Misery and Despair. "Alas," will you think, "there are Millions of Creatures yonder

SER. 6. of the Greatness of their Loss. 193 " in Heaven, who are rejoicing in the Sight " and Favour of GOD, and are as full of te Happiness as their Natures can contain, " and shall be so for ever; while I am cut " off from all Share in the Divine Bounty. Rivers of Pleasure are flowing in upon " them, while not one Drop is sent down to " me; nor could I obtain it, tho' I were "to ask the Fayour from the least of Christ's Servants there. I am cast out as " an accurfed Wretch, with whom GOD, and his holy and bleffed Creatures will "have no farther Intercourse, or Communion:
"And why am I thus cast out? and why am
"I thus cut off from God's Favour, and "driven from his Presence, while so many that dwelt with me on Earth, are admit-" ted to it? My Nature was originally as " capable of Happiness as theirs; and tho' it was fadly degenerate, it might, like theirs, " have been renewed. God was once offer-" ing me that Grace, by which my difor-" dered Soul might have been transform'd, " and I might have been fitted for the Regions of Glory: But I despised all these Gers, and gave the Preference to those fading Vanities, which, alas! have for ever forsaken me. And now they that were ready are gone in to the delightful Banquet, and the Door is shut; the Matth. xxv. 10.

" Ever-

194 Their Unfitness for Heaven Ser.6.

Everlasting Gates are shut for ever; and bar'd against me. And here I must lie at this miserable Distance, envying and raging

" at their Happiness, which, of whatever

"Sight or Knowledge I may have of it, I

" must never, never, never partake."

SUCH Reflections as these, Sirs, will cut deep into-your Souls; and accordingly our Lord declares to Impenitent Sinners in his own Days, Then shall be weeping and gnash-ing of Teeth, gween you see others sitting down in the Kingsom of GOD, and you yourselves thrust out. And if you would resteet, you might easily apprehend this. . How would you be enraged at yourselves, if by your Folly you had neglected securing a plentiful Estate, when it was offered to you on the most easy Terms; and you actually saw others, once your Equals, and perhaps your Inferiours, in the Possession of it, in Consequence of having taken those Methods which you stupidly neglected? The Reflection, I doubt not, would very much impair the Pleasure you might find in other comfortable and agreeable Circumstances. How much more insupportable then will the Loss of Heaven appear to you, when you come to see, and know, what it is you have lost, and have nothing to relieve, or support you, under the painful Recollection?

IT is to no Purpose to object, that upon the Principles of my last Discourse, there will be no Room to lament your Exclusion from those Entertainments, which you would be incapable of relishing, if you were admitted to them: For you will then see, and lament that Incapacity, as a very great Misry. As, if a Man, who was naturally fond of Feasting and Mirth, should see a great many regaling themselves, and revelling about him, while he was languishing under ionic painful Distemper, which made him incapatile of joining in the . Entertainment; he would yet grieve, that he had no Part in it: And it would be the Increase, rather than the Allebiation of his Uneafiness, that it was his Sickness which unfitted him for it; especial-. ly if, as in your Case, it was a Sickness, which he had brought upon himself by his own Folly, and for which he had been offered an easy, pleasant, and infallible Remedy, which he had refused to use, till the Malady was grown utterly incurable. One would imagine, this Thought would be enough to im-press you; but if it do not, let me intreat, and even charge you to consider,

2. That if you are excluded from the Kingdom of Heaven, you will be configured over to those Regions of Dark-O 2 ness. 196 They shall be made to dwell SER. 6.

ness, Despair, and Misery, which God has prepared for those unhappy Criminals, who are the Objects of his final Displeasure, and whom he will render Everlasting Monuments of his Wrath.

THERE is something in Human Nature, that starts back at the Thought of Amibilation with strong Benefice: And yet how many Thousands are there in this miserable World, who would with all their Souls fly to it as a Refuge? They shall seek Death, as an Inspired Writer strongly expresses it, and shall not find it; and shall defire to die, and Death shall flee from them E. I will not attempt to enter into a Detail of the Horrors, attending the Place and State, into which all who are excluded from the Glories of the Heavenly World shall be cast, and in which they shall be fixed. Let that one awful Scripture suffice for a Specimen of many more; in which we are told, that every one whose Name was not found written in the Book of Lift, (or who was not registred in the Number of those, who were to inhabit the New Jerusalem, or the Kingdom of Heaven,) was cast into the Lake of Fire h, or, as it is afterwards expressed, into the Lake that burns with Fire and Brimstone . Think of this, and ask your own Hearts, you that are so impa tient

5 Rev. ix. 6. h Rev. xx. 15. i Rev. xxi. 8,

tiene of the little Evils of Mortal Life, whether you can endure to take up your Abode for ever in devouring Fire, or whether you .can dwell with Everlasting Burnings k? Yet these are the Images, by which the Word of GOD represents it; to be plunged as in a Sea of liquid Fire, whose Flames are exasperated and heighten'd, by being fed with Brimftone, nay, as the Property speaks, by a copious Stream of Brimstone, so expressly appointed by GOD himself, the this as well as the River of the Water of Life, is repre-fented as proceeding immediately from him: He has made Topbet deep and large; the Pile thereof is Fire and much Wood, and the Breath of the Lord, like a Stream of Brimstone, does kindle it 1

'Trs painful to a tender Mind to think of this, as what its Fellow-Creatures are obnoxious to: 'Tis grievous to speak of it, in these dreadful Terms. But who are we, that we should be more merciful than GOD? Or rather, how can we imagine it is Mercy, to Pavoid speaking of the Appointment of Infinite Wisdom, for the Punishment of Impenitent Sinners? What Mercy were that, Sirs, to avoid to mention these Terrors to you, and to neglect to warn you of them, because they are great? which is indeed the very Reason.

k Isai. xxiii: 14. Isai. xxx. 33.

Reason, why the Scripture thus pathelically describes them.

AWAY therefore with this foolish, this treacherous Compassion, which chuses rather to leave Men to be consum'd, than to disturb their Slumbers! Think, Sirs, of that wretched Glutton, whom Christ describes as lifting up his Eyes in Hell, being in Torments: feeing the Regions of the Blessed at an mn-approachable Instance, and begging in vain that one Dop of Water might be sent to cool his Tongue, amidst all the raging Thirst with which he was tormented in this Flame m. Regard it attentively; for as GOD lives, and as your Soul lives, if you continue in an Unrenewed State, you see in that Wretch the very Image and Representation of yourfelves. Yes, Sinners, I testify it to you this Day, that intolerable as it seems, it will, on that Supposition, be your own certain Fate; or to speak much more properly, your righteous, but inevitable Doom. Heaven and Earth will desert you in that dreadful Hour: Or, if the Inhabitants of both were to join to interceed for you, it would be in vain. Sentence will be past, and Execution done: Hell will open its Mouth to receive you, and shut it again for ever to inclose you; with Thousands, and Ten Thousands more, a-mong whom you will not find one to com-.fort

fort you, but every one ready to afflict you.

Then shall you know the Value which God sets upon his Heavenly Kingdom, by the Judgments he insticts upon you for neglecting and despising it; and then shall you know the Importance of being born again, that only Means by which Hell can be avoided, and Heaven secured.

AND let me further and, that Conviction will quickly come in this terrible Way, if you are not now prevailed upon in consider these Things; Things, which if you have the least Regard to the Word of GOD, you cannot but notionally believe. Do not then go about to annihilate (as it were) these Prospects to your Mind, by placing them at a long Diftance. The Distance is not so great, as to deserve a Mention: The Patience of GOD •will not wait upon you for Thousands, or even Hundreds of Years: You have a few mortal Days, in which to consider of the Matter; or rather, you have the present Moment to confider of it. And if you improve the Opportunity, it is well; but if not, the just and saniform Methods of the Divine Administration shall proceed, tho' it should be to your Ruin. God has vindicated the Honours of his violated Law, and despised Gospel, upon Millions, who with the Rebel Angels, by whom they have been seduced, are even now reserved in Everlasting Chains under Dark-0.4

nels, unto the Judgment of the great Bay "; and he will as furely vindicate them upon you. If you do not repent, if you are not Regenerate, you shall all likewise perish o, and not one of you shall escape.

AND thus I close this copious and important Argument; this Arginicat in which Life and Death, Advation and Damiestion are concerned. View it, my Friends, in all its Connection, and see in what Part of it the Chan can be broken. Will you fay, that without Regeneration you can fecure an Interest in the Kingdom of Heaven; tho' the Constitution of Heaven oppose it, and all the Declarations of GOD's Word stand, directly against it; and tho' Nature itself reclaim. and Conscience testify your Incapacity to enjoy it? Or will you say, that being excluded from it, you shall suffer no considerable Damage, tho' you lose so glorious a State, the noblest Preparation of Divine Love, the Purchase of Redeeming Blood, and the End of the Spirit's Operation on the Soul; tho'? you ever remain sensible of your Loss, and be consign'd over to dwell in that flaming Prison, which GOD has prepared for the Devil and bis Angels, and where all the Terrors of his righteous Judgments are made known?

Ku T

ⁿ Jude, ver. 6. Luke xili. 3. .

But if you are indeed inwardly convinc'd of the Truth and Importance of these Things, and will go away, and act as before, without any Regard to them, I can say no more. The Reason of Man, and the Word of GOD can point out no stronger Arguments, than an Instinite Good on the one Hand, and an Instinite Eviden the other.

HE AR therefore, El Heavens, and give Ear, Oh Earth! and let Angels and Devils join their Aftonishment; that Civilures, who would strenuously contend, and warmly exert themselves, I will not say merely for an Earthly Kingdom, but in an Affair where only a few Pounds, or perhaps a few Shillings or Pence were concern'd, are indifferent bere, where, by their own Confession, a Happy or Miserable ETERNITY is in question. For indifferent, I fear, some of you are, and will continue. I have reprefented these Things in the Integrity of my Heart, as in the Sight of GOD, not in artful Forms of Speech, but in the genuine Language which the strong Emotions of my own Soul, in the Views of them, most naturally dictated. Yet I think it not at all improbable, that *some of you*, and some perhaps who do not now imagine it, will, as soon • as you return Home, divert your Thoughts and Discourses to other Objects, and may perhaps, perhaps, as heretofore, lie down upon your Beds without spending one Quarter of an Hour, or even one serious Minute, in lamenting your miserable State before God, and seeking that Help and Deliverance which his Grace alone can give. But if you thus lie down, make, if you can, a Covenant with Death, that it may not break in spon your Slumbers; and an Agreemer with Hell? that before the Return of the Morning, it may not flash in upon your careless Souls another Kind of Conviction, than they will now receive from the Voice of Reason and the Word of GOD.

P Isai. xxviii. 15.





SERMON VII.

Of the Necessity of Divine In-RATION in the Scul.

Tirus iii. 5, 6.

Not by Works of Righteousness, which we have done, but according to his Mercy he saved us, by the Washing of Regeneration, and Renewing of the Holy Ghost; which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour.

I F my Business were to explain and illustrate this Scripture at large, it would yield an ample Field for accurate Criticism, and useful Discourse, and more especially would lead us into a Variety of Practical Remarks, on which it would be pleasant to dilate in our Meditations. It evidently implies,

204 Divine Influences necessary Se.R. 7. implies, "that those who are the Saved of " the Lord, are brought to the Practice of " good Works;" without which Faith is dead 2, and all Pretences to a Saving Change are not only vain, but infolent. Yet it plainly testifies to us, " that our Salvation, and Ac-" ceptance with God, is not to be ascribed to these, but to the Divine Mer w. which " Mercy operates by fancifying our Hearts, "thro' the the renewing Influence of the " Holy Spirit:" And, "that there is an " abundant Effusion of this Spirit under the " Gospat," which is therefore with great Propriety called the Ministration of the Spirit , and the Law of the Spirit of Life in Christ Jesus c.

But I must necessarily, in Pursuance of my General Scheme, wave several of these Remarks, that I may leave myself Room to insist on the Grand Topick I intend from the

Words.

I HAVE already shewn you, who may be said to be in an Unregenerate State: I have also described the Change, which Regeneration makes in the Soul: And have largely shewn you, in the Three last Discourses, the absolute Necessity and Importance of it. And now I proceed,

Fourth-

² Jam. ji. 17. ^b 2 Cor. iii. 8. ^c Rom.

FOURTHLY, To shew the Necessity there is, of the Agency of the Divine Power, in order to produce this great and important Change.

This is strongly implied in the Words of the Text; in which the Apostle, speaking of the Method of SOD has been pleased to take for the Display of his Goodness in the Salvation and Happiness of fallen Men, gives us this affecting View of it, that it is not by Works of Righteousness, which we, i. e. any of us Christians, have done, but according to his Free Grace and Mercy that he has saved us, by the Washing, or (as might be render'd,) the Laver, of Regeneration, and the Renewing of the Holy Ghost.

I SHALL be ready to acknowledge, with the Generality of Ancient and Modern Interpreters, that Baptism may probably here be called the Laver of Regeneration; God having appointed, that as New-born Children are washed, so they, who by the Influences of his Grace on their Hearts are born again, should in Token of their Repentance for the Sins of their past Life, be washed with Baptismal Water, supposing, (which was here apparently the Case, in this early Age of Christianity,) they had not received that Ordinance in their Infancy. Nevertheless lest

206 The Reasonableness of ascribing SER. 7. any should imagine, that an External Ceremony was fufficient, or that it was the Chief Thing intended, the Apostle takes the Matter higher. And as the Apostle Peter tells us, that the Baptism which saves us, is not merely the putting away the Filth of the Flesh, but the Answer of a good Conscience towards GOD's to the Apostle Payl here adds, that we are saved by the Renewing of the Holy Ghost: By which I can by no Means understand something entirely distinct from, and subsequent to, his Regenerating Influences; for according to the View of Regeneration stated in our former Discourses, none can be regenerated, who are not renewed: But it seems to explain the former Clause, and to refer to the more positive Effect produced by Divine Grace on the Soul, whereby Christians are not only purified from Sin, but disposed to, and quicken'd in, a Course of Holy Obedience. And then he further tells us, that this Spirit is the Gift of GOD, and is plentifully communicated to us in the Name, and through the Hands, of the Bleffed Redeemer, being shed on us abundantly by GOD, through Jesus Christ our Saviour.

AGREEABLY therefore to the General Defign and Purport of the Words, I shall go on to demonstrate the absolute Necessity

^{4 1} Pet. iii. 21.

SER. 7. this Change to a Divine Agency. 207 of a Divine Agency and Operation in this great Work of our Regeneration; which I shall do from a Variety of Topicks. And here I shall studiously wave many Controversies, with which the Christian World has been afflicted, and the soundest Part of it disturbed, with Relation to the Kind and Manner of this Influence. I will not so much as mention them, and much less discuss them; lest Satan should take an Advantage of us e, to divort our Minds from what is Effential in this Doctrine, to what is morely Circumstantial. Only let it be observed in general, that I speak of " such an Agency of " GOD on our Minds, as offers no Violence " to the Rational and Active Nature which "God has given us, nor does by any Means " supersede our Obligation to those Duties "which his Word requires; but on the * contrary, cures and perfects our Nature, " and disposes the Soul to a Regard to such " incumbent Duties, and strengthens it in " the Discharge of them." With this only Preliminary, which appears to me highly , important, I proceed to shew the Reasonableness. of ascribing this Change to a Divine Agency, rather than to any Thing else, which may be supposed to have any Share in producing it. And we may infer this,

^{[1.] &}quot;FROM

[1.] "From the general and necessary "Dependance of the whole Created "World upon GOD."

THERE was a Philosophical, as well as Divine Truth, in that Observation of the Apostle Paul at Athens, which was well worthy the most learned Assembly; In him, i. e. in GOD, we live, and move, and have our Being f. Such is the innate Weakness of Created Nature, that it continually depends on a Divine Support. The very Idea of its being Created supposes, that it had no Cause of its Existence, but the Divine Wall, in the First Moment of it: And if it could not then subsist without that Will, in the First Moment of its Existence, it neither could subfift without it, in the Second, or in any Future Moment of it: Since to have been dependent for a while, can never be supposed to render any Thing for the future independent. The continued Existence then of all the Creatures, no less of Angels, than of Worms, or Trees, or Stones, does properly depend upon the Divine Energy, which bears them up, and holds those of them in Life, which live, and those of them in Being, which are Inanimate or without Life.

AND if their Being be dependent, then furely it

f Acts xvii. 28.

SER 7. is dependent upon GOD. 209 it will follow, that all their Perceptive and Active Powers, whatsoever they are, must continually depend upon GOD: For to exist with such Powers is evidently more, than simply to exist; and if a Divine Agency be necessary for the latter, much more must we allow it to be necessary for the former.

THE Human Mind therefore, with all its Capacities and Improvements, must acknowledge itself perpetually indebted to GOD, who is the Fountain of Truth and Wisdom, as well as of Being: Accordingly we are told, it is he, that teacheth Man Knowledge s. All the Skill of the Husbandman, in one Passage of Scripture h, and all the Wisdom of the Artificer in another, is ascribed to his Influence: And if the Improvement of the Sciences, and any other Discovery, which renders Human Life in any Degree more commodious and agreeable, is to be ascribed to the Divine Illumination and Influence, then furely 'tis from hence this Art of living wifely and well must also be derived. All , the Views upon which good Resolutions are formed, all the strong Impressions upon the Mind arising from these Views, and all the Steadiness and Determination of Spirit, which does not only form such Purposes, but carries them into Execution, are plainly the

Pfal. xciv. 10. h Ifai. xxviii. 26. 1 Exod. xxxvi. 1, 2.

Effect of the Divine Agency on the Mind; without which no Secular Affairs could be clearly understood, strenuously pursued, or successfully accomplished. And how peculiarly reasonable it is, to apply this Remark to the Point now in View, will appear by attending,

[2.] "To the Greatness and Excellency of this Change," which speaks it aloud to be the Divine Work.

I MUST upon this Occasion desire you to recollect what I laid before you in several of the former Discourses. Think of the New Light that breaks in upon the Understanding,—of the New Affections that are enkindled in the Heart,—of the New Resolutions, by which the Will is sweetly and powerfully, tho' most freely influenced,—and think of the Degree of Vigour attending these Resolutions, and introducing a Series of New Labours and Pursuits;—and surely you must confess, that it is the Finger, of GOD. Especially when you consider,—how beautiful and excellent, as well as how great the Work is.

Do we acknowledge, that it was the Voice of GOD, that first commanded the Light to shine out of Darkness k, and that it was worthy

SER. 7. proves it to be the Work of GOD. 211 of a Divine Agency to produce so beautiful a Creature as the Sun, to gild the whole Face of our World, and to dress the different Objects around us in fuch a various and vivid Affemblage of Colours? And shall we not allow it to be much more worthy of him, to lighten up a benighted Soul, and to reduce its Chaos into Harmony and Order? - Was it worthy of GOD, to form the First Principles even of the Vegetative Life, in the lowest Plant or Herb, and to visit with the refreshing Influences of the Rain and Sun, the Earth wherein these Seeds are sown? And is it not much more worthy of him, to implant the Seed of the Divine Life, and to nourish it from Time to Time by the Influence of his Spirit?—Did it juit the Di-vine Wisdom and Mercy, to provide for suftaining our mortal Lives, for healing our Wounds, and recovering us from our Difcases? And shall it not much more suit him, to act as the Great Phylician of Souls, in refloring them, to Ease, to Health, and Vigour?

THEY must be dead indeed to all Sense of Spiritual Excellency, who do not see, how much more illustriously GOD appears, when considered as the Author of Grace, than merely as the Author of Nature. For indeed all the Works of Nature, and all the Instances of Divine Interposition to maintain its Order and Harmony, will chiefly appear valuable

P 2

and important, when confidered in Subferviency to the gracious Design of recovering Apostate Man from the Ruin of that degenerate State, without which it had been far better for kim never to have known Being, and never to have inhabited a World so liberally surnished with a Variety of Good. And therefore I would appeal to every Christian, whether he does not find a much more ardent Gratitude glowing in his Heart, when he considers GOD as the Author of the Recigious and Divine, than merely of the Animal or the Rational Life.

AND permit me here to remark, that agreeably to these Reasonings, some of the Pagan Philosophers have said very serious and remarkable Things, concerning the Reality, and the Need, of Divine Influences on the Mind, for the Production of Virtue and Piety there. Thus Seneca, when he is speaking of a Resemblance to the Deity in Character, ascribes it to the Influence of GOD upon the Mind: "Are you surprized," says he, "that Man should approach to the Gods? Tis GOD that comes to Men; "nay, which is yet more, he enters into them: For no Mind becomes virtuous but by his Assistance." * Simplicius also was

^{*} Miraris Hominem ad Deos ire? Deus ad Homines venit, imò, (quod propius est,) in Homines venit: Nulla sine Deo Mens bona est. He had said but just besoie, Ascendentibus Manum porrigunt. Senec. Epistol. LXXIII,

fo sensible of the Necessity of such an In-· fluence, that he " prays to God, as the Fa-"ther and Guide of Reason, so to co-ope-" rate with us, as to purge us from all car-" nal and brutish Affections, that we may be enabled to act according to the Dictates " of Reason, and to attain to the true Knowargues, agreeably to what was faid above, that "if Skill in the Professions and Sciences " is infinuated into Mens Minds by a Di-" vine Influence, we can much less imagine, "that a Thing so much more excellent as " Virtue is, can be the Work of any Mortal " Art; for itrange must be the Notion that " we have of God, to think that he is libe-" ral and free in Matters of less Moment, and sparing in the greatest." ‡ And in the same Discourse he tells us, "that even "the best disposed Minds, as they are seated " in the Midst between the highest Virtue " and extream Wickedness, need the Assist-

† Ικείευω σε, Δεσποία, ο σπαίηρ και ηγεμών τε εν ημιν λογδ;—ευμπραξαι ως αυθοκινήθοις ημιν πρ 🕒 τε καθαρσιν την απο To σωμα @ και των αλογων σαθων, κλλ. Simplic. in Epictet. ad fin.

‡ Fila екниа иси пуп Дна тии епитиона фихан ан-· Sparavais avaxpivao Sai, to de telev onavialesor the agelne ESTOR ENAT LEXANS BANJUS. IN BOYTE AFTON NOTICES to SHOW! The fire ta paula kalos kas appores maperkeuariteror. Τος Φ δε τα κρειτω απορον. • Max. Tyr. Differt. xxii.

"ance and the Help of GOD, to incline and lead them to the better Side." | —I am sensible, that all these Philosophers, with many more who speak to the same Purpose, living after Christ's Time may be said to have learnt such Language from Christians; and if they did so, I with all who have since worn the Name, had been equally teached able: But some who appear'd much earlier, speak much in the same Manner &, as I might easily shew you, if it were not already more than Time to observe,

[3.] THAT

|| Αι αριται ψυχης φυσεις, αμφισεπίσιμοι εν μετριω της ακρας αρείης, της εντην εχαίην μοχή ριαν καθώρμισμειαι, Δεοιίαι ξυναγωνισε Θεε και ξυλλητίερ της επιθαίερα τα κρωτίω ροπης και χυραγωγιας. Μαχ. Τγτ. ibid.

§ It is here remarkable, that Xenophon represents, Cyrus with his dying Breath " as humbly ascribing it " to a Divine Influence on his Mind, that he had been taught to acknowledge the Care of Providence, and to bear his Prosperity with a becoming " Mederation:" Πολλη δε υμιν χιρις, διι καγω εγιγνωσκον την υμεξεραν επιμελεαν, και εδε πωτόξε επι ταις ευθυχιαις υπερ ανθροπον ερρωνησα. Χεπ. Cyropad. Lib. viii. Cap. 7. §. 1. And Socrates is introduced by Plato, as declaring, " that wheresoever Virtue comes, " it is apparently the Fruit of a Divine Dispositation:" Θεια μοιρα ημιν φαινείαι παραχιγνομένη η apeln, οις παραγιγνείαι. Plat. Men. ad fin p. 428. And to this Purpose Plato has observed, " that Virtue is not to be " taught, but by Divine Assignance:" Αλλ΄ εδ΄ αν διναξείεν, ει μη Θεω υρηγοίδο. Epinom. pag. 1014, And essewhere he declares, " that if any Man essape the " Temptations of Life, and behave himself as becomes

[3.] THAT we may further argue the Divine Agency in this bleffed Work, " from the violent Opposition syes which it prevails in its Rise and Progress."

towards God, and aspiring after surther Communications of his Grace to form it for his Service, may justly say with David, Lord, how are they increased that trouble me? many are they that rife up against me 1. With how many threatening Dangers are we continually furrounded? and what a numerous Host of Enemies are ready to oppose us? The Law of Sin, that wars in our Members m, and concerning whose Forces it may well be faid, Their Name is Legion, for they are many ": The evil Influence of a degenerate World, whose corrupt Examples press like a Torrent, and require the most vigorous Efforts to bear up against them: And in Confederacy with these, and at the Head of all,

[&]quot; a worthy Member of Society, as the Laws of it " are generally settled," which by the way is something very far short of true Religion, " he has Rea-" fon to own, that it is GOD that faves him:" Fu yap xen edniai, o ti mep av owen te kai gevilai ow des, εν • τοιαυίη καίας ασει πολίθεων, Θεκ μοιραν αυτο σωσαι. De Repub. Lib. vi. pag. 677. Edit. Francof. 1602.

[.] Psal. iii 1. m Rom. vii. 23. " Mark v. q.

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the Prince of Darkness, whose Counsels and Efforts, with relation to this World of ours. do as it were centre in this one Thing wio prevent Mens Regeneration; because it is by Means of this, that those are recovered out of the Snare of the Devil, who were before led Captive by him at his Will.

I PERSUADE myself, that when I am. fpeaking on this Head, tho' fome may imagine it to be mere empty Harangue, and a Common-place of Declamation, the experienc'd Soul will attest the Truth of what I say. It may be some of you, who, by what of these Sermons you have already heard, have come under some serious Convictions, and been awaken'd in good Earnest to be thoughtful about being born again, have felt such a Struggle in your own Minds, that you may " fay, You never knew before what the Flesh, the World, and the Devil were, nor could have imagined, that their Opposition to this Work was so forcible and violent, as you now find it.—To reform the Irregularities of the Life, is comparatively easy; but to root Sin out of the Soul, to confecrate the whele Heart to God, and demolish shows Iduis that have been set up, as it were, in the Secret Chambers of Imagery P, is difficult indeed: All the Corruptions of the Heart in such a Case are ready to exert themselves, and it

^{9 2} Tim. ii. 26. P Ezek. viii. 12.

SE !! f. \ that is made to this Change. is natural for the Lusts of the Flesh to unite against that which is set upon destroying them nor did you ever know before, that there , was such a World of Sin within you. With Violence also does the Strong Man Irmed exert aimself, when his Goods are about to be taken from him by one stronger than himself; , as our Lord with an unerring Propriety and Wisdom represents it 9: And indeed it seems, as if through the Violence of his Malignity, and the Righteous Judgment of GOD, who whenever he pleases can take the Wife in his own Craftiness, that Satan sometimes over-Acosts his Mark, and raises so sensible an Obposition against the Cause of God in the Soul. that an Argument might be drawn, even from that very Opposition, to prove the Truth and Excellency of what he fets himself so directly against.—And you have now perhaps experienc'd too, more than you ever did before, the inveterate Opposition of the Seed of the Serpent, to that of the Woman: You have found, that fince you began to think of Religion in good Earnest, some have derided you, others it may be have reviled you, and Enemies have Ipryong up out of your own House ; though the Impressions you have felt, tend to make you more amiable, more kind, and more useful, and therefore one would think should conciliate their Friendship: But this is a memorable Instance, in which Self-Love **feems**

[?] Luke xi. 21, 22. r 1 Cor. iii. 19. ! Matt. x. 36.

218 The feeble Means that product it State 7. feems to make, as it were, a Sacrifice of it felfe to the Hatred of GOD. - Now/ therefore to accomplish such a mighty Change, in the Midst of such Opposition, must evidently speak a Divine Interposition. And forely he Christian, when thus recovered and restored, has Reason to declare, as Israel did, If it had not been the LORD, who was on our Side, when these confederate Enemies rose up against us,; then they had swallowed us up quick, when their Wrath was kindled against us; then the Waters had overwhelmed us, the Stream had gone over our Soul; then the proud Waters had gone over sur Soult, and would have quenched and buried every Spark that looked like Divine Life, and have borne away every Purpose of Reformation and Holiness. The Remark will be ' further illustrated, if we consider,

[4.] " By what feeble Means this Change is accomplished."

THE Apostle observes, that in his Day they had the Treasure of the Gospel lodged in Earthen Vessels, that the Excellency of the Power which render'd it successful, might appear to be of GOD, and not of Man . And it is still in a great Measure apparent, that the same Method is made use of from the same Principle. The Weapons of our Warfare

¹ Pfal, cxxiv. 1,—5. ² Cor. iv. 7.

Spr. prove it to be the Work of GOD. 219 Warfare are not carnal; and if at any Time they are mighty and effectual, it must be ray thro' GOD w. It is not by Secular Might or Power *, that this great Work is accoinplished: No, nor by the Refinements of Learning, or the Charms of Eloquence. These Things indeed have their Use; the Underflanding may sometimes be convinced by the one, and the Affections moved by the other: Yet where both these have been done, the Work often drops short; and it may be, the plainest Addresses, from a weak and almost trembling Tongue, shall perform that which the far superior Talents of many have not been able to effect. A Multitude of fuch Instances have been found, and perhaps seldom in these latter Ages more observable, than in the Compass of our own Observation.

Now whenever this Work is accomplished by the Preaching of the Gospel in a Christian Country, there is generally some Circumstance, that shews it is a Divine, and not an Human Work. It is not the Novelty of the Doctrine which strikes; for all the mais Traths, on which the Conviction and Hapression turns, have been known even from early Infancy. No Miracles awaken the Attention; no New Discoveries astonish the Mind: But what has a Thousand Times been

220 The Circumstances of the Change St. 7. been heard, and as often neglected, breaks in upon the Mind with an almost irrefisti-/ ble Energy, and strikes it as if it never inst been heard of before. They feem, as it were, when the Lord turneth again their Captivity, to awaken out of a Dream , and wonder at he Accident that has awakened them. The Ministry of the Word may seem but feeble, when compared to fuch an Event; and yet fometimes, even less solemn Methods than that shall be effectual. One fingle Text of Scripture accidentally occurring to the Sight or Thought, one serious Hint dropped in Conversation, shall strike the Mind, and pierce it through with an Energy, that plainly shews, that from whatever feeble Hand it might feem to come, it was shot out of the Quiver of GOD, and intended by him that made the Heart to reach it: Since there is almost as much Disproportion between the Cause and the Effect. as between Moses lifting up his Rod, and the dividing of the Water of the Sea before Ifrael 2. In many Instances, remarkable Providences, which one would have thought should have struck the Soul as it were to the Centre, have produced no Effect; and yet Word, or a Thought, has accomplished it: And after the Whirlwind, the Earthquake, and the Fire, have made their successive Efforts

sere with GOD's Hand is init. 221
in wain, it has appear'd that the Lord has been in the still small Voice. On the whole,

2 Variety of Circumstances may illustrate the Matter in different Degrees; but taking it in General View, the Remark appears to be well founded, "that the Weakness of the Means, by which the Saving Change is "wrought, argues plainly, that the Hand" of GOD is in it;" as when anointing the Eyes with Spittle, gave Sight to the Blind, it was evidently the Exertion of a Miraculous Power.—But now, agreeably to what has been advanced under these several Heads, I shall proceed to shew at large,

[5:] "THAT the Scripture teaches us, to ascribe this great Change on the Mind to a Divine Agency and Operation."

And here you will see, that it does not merely drop here and there an Expression, which is capable of such an Interpretation; but that the whole Tenor of the Word of GOD leads to such a Conclusion: And surely, if we own the Word to be Divine, we need to shore convincing Argument of the Truth of this Remark. The only Difficulty I shall here find, will be like that which occurr'd under the former Head, and proceeds from the

^{* 1} Kings xix. 11, 12. b John ix. 6.

The same appears from Est 1 7. 222 the Variety and Multiplicity of Texts, which offer themselves to me, while reflecting on this Subject: However I will endeavour to rank them in the plainest and best Order I can, under the following Particulars.—We find, GOD sometimes promises to produce fuch a Change in Mens Minds; - and at other Times he speaks of it as his own Work, when it has been already produced:-The Scripture represents even the Increase of Piety in a Regenerate Heart, as the Effect of a Divine Power, and how much more must the first. Implanting of it be so: - Nay, it goes yet further than this, and expresses the Necessity, as well as the Reality, of a Divine Influence on the Mind, to make it truly religious, and resolves the Want of true Religion into this, that GOD with-holds his Influence. - If therefore any one, and much more if all these Particulars can be made out I think it must force a Conviction on your Judgments at least, that what we are endeavouring to confirm in this Discourse is, the Doctrine of Scripture.

ture, wherein "GOD promises in Scrip-"

"produce such a Change in Mens
"Minds, as we have before describ'd;"

which plainly shews, that it is to be acknowledg'd as his Work.

Thus

THUS Moses says to Israel, without all cloubt by the Divine Direction, The Lord thy GOD will circumcise thy Heart, and the Heart of thy Seed, to love the Lord thy
GOD with all thy Heart, and with all thy
Soul, that thou mayst live . And his Circumcifion of the Heart must surely be the Removal of some Insensibility and Pollution adhering to it, and bringing it to a more orderly, regular, obedient State: Which as it is sometimes made Matter of Exhortation, and thus indeed proves that there is a View, in which it may be confider'd as a Duty incumbent upon us; (as when Moses said, Circumcife the Fore-skin of your Heart d; and Jereniah, in Imitation of him, Circumcife yourselves to the Lord, and take away the Fore-(kin of your Heart';) so here it is put in the Form of a Promise, to signify that whereever it was done, it was in Consequence of GOD's preventing and affifting Grace.—On the same Principle, the Father promises to Christ, Thy People shall be willing in the Day of thy Power? And if any pretend, that these Words may possibly admit of another Wayson, tho' I know not a more just than this; there are many other parallel Places, which are not attended with any Ambiguity at

c Deut. xxx, b. d Deut. x. 16. Jer. iv. 4. ! Psal. cx. 3.

at all.—Such, in particular, is that gradious Promise, (which, tho' it was immediately made to the House of Israel, is nevertheless; quoted by the Apostle, as expressive of God's Gospel-Covenant with all Believers;) After those Pays, saith the Lord, I will put my Law in their Inward Parts, and write it in their Hearts, and I will be their GOD, and they shall be my People &: Or as it is elsewhere express'd by the same Prophet Jeremiak, I will give them one Heart, and one Way, that they may fear me for ever; and I will put my Fear in their Hearts, that they shall not depart from me h. And Ezekiel echo's back the same Language, by the same Spirit; I will give them one Heart, and I will put a new Spirit within you; and I will take the Stony Heart out of their Flesh, and will give them an Heart of Flesh; that they may walk in my Statutes, and keep mine Ordinances, and & them i: Which is afterwards repeated again, almost in the same Words; A new Heart also will I give you, and a new Spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the Stony Heart out of your Flesh, and I will give you ar Heart of Flesh; and I will put my Spirit-within you, and cause you to walk missing Statutes, and ye shall keep my Judgments, and do them k.—Now such a Transformation of the

⁸ Jer. xxxi. 33. Heb. viii. 10. ^h Jer. xxxii. 39, 40. ⁱ Ezek. xi. 19, 20. ^k Ezek. xxxvi. 26, 27.

the Heart and Spirit, as may be represented by a thorough Renovation, or by changing Stone into Flesh, speaks the Doctrine I am afferting, in as plain Terms as we could contrive or express; and beautifully points out at once the Greatness and Excellency of the Change, and the Almighty Power by which it is effected; for we may assure ourselves, GOD would never promise such Influences, if he did not really mean to impart them. But again,

2. AGREEABLY to the Tenor of these Promises, "the Scripture also ascribes "this Work to a Divine Agency, when "it is effected."

Thus the Apostle John, when he is speaking of those who on receiving Christ become the Sons of GOD, declares concerning them, that they were born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD; plainly intimating, that it was to him, and not only, or chiefly to themselves, or others, that this happy Change was to be ascribed; which is well example the word of Truth, that we should be a Kind of First-fruits of his Creatures.—Ac-

¹ John i. 13. ^m James i. 18.

226 The Change is ascribed to bim, SE 2.7. cordingly our Lord, as you have heard at large; infifts upon it, as absolutely necessary to a Man's entering into the Kingdom of GOD, not only that he should be born again, but more particularly, that he should be born of the Spirit n, i. e. by the Sanctifying Influence of the Spirit of GOD, operating upon his Soul, to purify and cleanse it.—
And as this great Work of Regeneration chiefly consists in being brought to Faith and Repentance, you may observe, that each of these are spoken of as a Divine Production in the Mind, or as the Gift of GOD to it. Thus the believing Yews, with one Consent, express'd their Conviction, when they heard the Story of Cornelius, and declare, Then has GOD also to the Gentiles granted Repentance unto Life. And so the Apostle Paul expresses it, when speaking of the Possibility that some might be recovered out of the Snare of the Devil, he fays, If GOD peradventure will give them Repentance to the acknowledging of the Truth? That very Attention to the Golpel, which is the First Step towards the Production of Faith in the Soul, is resolved into this, when it is faid, that the Lord opened Ly ?; Heart, that she attended to the Things which were spoken by Paul 9: And with Regard to the

ⁿ John iii. 3, 5. • Acts xi, 18. • 2 Tim. ii. 25, 26. • Acts xvi. 14.

at

SAR. 7. when it has been produced. 227 the Progress of it, it is not only said in General, You hath he quickned, who were dead in Trespasses and Sins; but Faith expressly is declared to be the Gift of GOD; and the Apostle says to the Philippians, that it was given to them to believe? Nay, it is reprefented as a most glorious and illustrious Effort of Divine Power, and ascribed to the exceeding Greatness of his Power towards them that believe, according to the working of his mighty Power, which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the Dead .- And in this View it is, that this Change is called a New Creation "; plainly implying, as a celebrated Writer well expresses it, "that some-" thing must here be done in us, and for us, "which cannot be done by us." Wherefore 'tis faid, that the New Man is renewed in Knowledge, after the Image of him that created him "; and we are his Workmanship, created in Christ Tesus unto good Works*: Not to insist upon the great Variety of parallel Passages, in which the same Thoughts are expressed, almost in the very same Words. But he indeed, who would reckon up all the Scriptures, both in the Old and New Testament, which directly or indirectrefer to this, must transcribe a larger Part of both, than would be convenient to read

^r Ephef. ii. 1, 8. ^f Phil. i. 29. ^t Ephef. i. 19, 20. ^u 2 Cor. v. 17. ^w Col. iii, 10. ^x Ephef. t Ephes. i. • ii. 10.

at one Time in a worshipping Assembly.—
But we may further, by a very strong Confequence, infer the Doctrine I am now maintaining, from those various Passages of the Sacred Writers, in which,

3. "THE Increase of Piety, in an Heart already regenerated, is spoken of as the Work of GOD."

Thus David, even when he felt himfelf disposed to the most vigorous Profecution of Religion, folemnly declares his Dependance upon continued Divine Influences, to enable him to execute the holy Purpose he was then most affectionately forming: I will run the Way of thy Commandments, says he, when thou shalt enlarge my Heart y, or when thou shalt influence it with a steady Principle of Zeal, and with those devout Passions which may make every Branch of my Duty easy and delightful.—And the Apostle Paul declares his Persuasion, that GOD would continue those gracious Influences, which he had already imparted: He that has begun a good Work. in you, will perform it until the Day of fus Christ. And when he speaks of the ardent Desire, with which Christians were aspiring towards a better World, he adds,

*2 Cor. v. 5. b 1 Cor. vii. 25. c 1 Cor. *v, 10. d 5 Cor. iii 6, 7. c Heb. xiii. 21,

- 4. THAT the Scripture often declares "the Necessity, as well as the Reality of such Influences, and refers the
 - "Ruin of Man to this Circumstance,
 - " that GOD in his righteous Judgment
 - " had with-held or withdrawn them."

WHEN Moses would upbraid the Obstinacy of the Ifraelites, that all the Profusion of Wonders wrought for them in Egypt, and in the Wilderness, had not produced any fuitable Impressions; so much was he accustomed to think of every Thing Good, in the Moral, as well as in the Natural World, as the Gift of GOD, that he uses this remarkable Expression; Yet the Lord bath not, given you an Heart to perceive, and Eyes to see, and Ears to hear unto this Day f .- And our Lord, the Propriety of whose Expressions furely none can arraign, speaks to the same Purpose, when adoring the Divine Conduct with respect to the Dispensation of Saving Light, and of Gospel Bleffings, he says, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, that thou hast hid these Things from the Wise and Prudent, and hast revealed the unto Babes: Even so, Father, for so it seemed Good in thy Sight 8. If some of the plainest and lowest of the People, who were in Comparison

SER. 7. if he with-holds his Influence. 231 parison to others but as little Children, understood and received the Gospel, while the Learned Men and Politicians of the Age defpised it, GOD revealed it to the former, while he suffered the Veil of Prejudice to remain on the Mind of the latter, tho' his Almighty Hand could eafily have removed it.—Those other Words of our Lord must not be omitted here, in which he fays, No Man can come unto me, except the Father which bath sent me, draw him h: And what this drawing of the Father means, he himself has explain'd by saying, No Man can come unto me, except it be given him of my Father ; and elsewhere he expresses it by learning of the Father k; all which must undoubtedly fignify a Divine Agency and Influence on the Mind.—Nay, a more forcible Expression than this, is made use of by the Evangelist, where he takes Notice of the Unbelief of those that saw the Miracles of Christ, Therefore they could not believe, because that Esaias said, He has blinded their Eyes, and hardned their Hearts1: Which is agreeable to that Expression of the Apostle Paul, He bas Mercy on subom he will have Mercy, and Mom be will, he hardneth " : A Thought, which Q 4

^h John vi. 44. ⁱ Ver. 65. ^k Ver. 45. ¹ John xii. 39, 40. ^m Rom. ix. 18.

232 Regeneration must proceed SER. 7. which the Apostle pursues at large through the following Verses.

THESE, to be fure, are very emphatical Scriptures: And tho' it is necessary to un-, derstand them in such a qualified Sense, as to make them confistent with other Scriptures, which charge Mens Destruction, not on any necessitating Decree of GOD, but upon themfelves, and the Abuse of their own Facul-ties: Yet still these Expressions must stand for fomething; and in the most moderate Sense that can be put upon them, they directly confirm what I have here brought them to prove. So that on the whole, the Matter must come to this, "That the Cause of " Mens final and everlasting Ruin may be re-" ferr'd, in one View of it, to GOD's with-" bolding those gracious Influences, which if " they had been imparted, would indeed " have subdued the greatest Perverseness: "But his with-holding these Influences, is not " merely an arbitrary Act, but the just Pu-" nishment of Mens Wickedness, and of their " obstinate Folly, in trifling with the Means " of his Grace, and grieving his Spirit, till it was provok'd to withdraw." This Thought, which I might largely prove to you to be a Compendium of the Scripture Scheme, reconciles all; and any Consequences drawn from one Part of that Scheme, to the Denial

Denial of the other, how plaufible foever, must certainly be false.

I HOPE, what I have here said may be sufficient to fix a Conviction in your Judgments and Consciences, "that Regeneration is ultimately to be referred to a Divine "Influence upon the Soul;" or, as the Apostle expresses it in the Text, that GOD Javes us of his Mercy, by the Washing of Regeneration, and Renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour.

I SHALL conclude with Two or Three Reflections, which tho' so exceeding obvious, I shall touch upon, in regard to their great Importance, without offering, as I might, to dilate on each of them at large.

*(1.) LET those who have experienc'd this Divine Change in their Souls, give GOD the Glory of it.

Perhaps there are many of you, who may see peculiar Reason to do it: Perhaps you may be conscious to yourselves, that the Arm of the Lord was remarkably revealed, in conquering very sensible Opposition, and getting itself the Victory, even when you seemed, as if you had been resolutely bent upon

upon your own Destruction, to struggle to the utmost against the Operations of his Grace on your Soul. Others may perhaps have perceived the Strength of the Divine Agency, in the Slightness of the Occasion, or in the Weakness of the Means, by which He wrought; which indeed is often Matter of Astonismment to those, that seriously reflect upon it. But whatever your Inclinations may have appeared, and whatever Means or Instruments were used, give GOD the Glory of all.

Ir you have found yourselves from your early Years, inclined to attend to Divine Things, and susceptible of tender Impresfions from them; that Attention, and those Impressions were to be resolved into this, that GOD prevented you with the Blessings of his Goodness. If you have enjoy'd the most excellent publick Ordinances, even with all the concurrent Advantages that the most pressing Exbortations, and the most edifying Example of Parents, Mini-sters, and Companions could give; it was Divine Providence that furnished you with those Advantages, and Divine Grace that added Efficacy to them: Else they had? only served, to display their own Weakness, even where they might have appeared most powerful, and to illustrate that Infenfibility, or Obstinacy

SER.7. Should give GOD the Glory of it. 235
Obstinacy of Heart, which would have rendered you Proof against all. You do well indeed to honour those, whom GOD has blessed as the Means of your Spiritual Edification: But if they think aright, it would grieve them to the very Heart, to have those Applauses given, and those Acknowledgments made to them, which are due to GOD alone. All they have done is so little, that it deserves not the Mention; and the greater Attainments they have made in Religion, the more cordially will they join with the holy Apostle in saying, Neither is be that planteth, any Thing, neither be that watereth; but GOD that giveth the Increase.

(2.) WE may further infer, that they who attempt the Conversion of Sinners, should do it with an humble Dependance on the Co-operation of Divine Grace.

OTHERWISE they will probably find themselves satally disappointed; and after their most skillful or most laborious Attempts, they will complain, that they have laboured in vain, and spent their Strength for Nought, and find Reason to say, The Bellows are burnt, and the Lead is consumed

of the Fire, yet the Dross is not taken away? A Bependance upon GOD in all the common Affairs of Life becomes us, as we are Creatures; and it is most necessary, that we should in all our Ways acknowledge him, as we expect, or desired that he should direct or prosper our Patrs? But the greater the Undertaking is, the more solemn should the Acknowledgement of GOD be.

LET me therefore especially recommend this to those, who are coming forth as young Officers in the Army of Christ. See to it, my Brethren, that in the Name of your GOD, you set up your Banners; that you apply from Time to Time to your publick Work, with a deep Conviction upon your Minds, that no Strength of Reason will ef-, fectually convince, that no Eloquence will effectually perfuade, unless he that made Mens Hearts will plead his own Cause, and bow those Hearts in humble Subjection. With these Views, I have often known the feeblest Attempts successful, and the Meek and Lowly have out of Weakness been made Strong '; while, for Want of this, all the Charms of Composition and Delivery have, been at best but like the lovely Song of one that has a pleasant Voice, or the Art of one -ithat

P Jer. vi. 29. Prov. iii. 6, Pfal. xx. Heb. xi. 34.

that can play well on an Instrument. It is those that honour GOD by the most cordial Dependance upon him, that he delights to honour ": And I will presume to say, that it is the Inward Conviction of this important Truth, which I feel thom my Soul, while I am confirming it to you, that encourages me to hope, that this Labour shall not be in vain in the Lord ", but that a Divine Blessing shall evidently attend what has already been delivered, and what shall further be spoke. Only let me conclude my present Discourse with this one necessary Caution,

- (3.) THAT you do not abuse this Doctrine of the Necessity of Divine Insulances, which from the Word of GOD has been so abundantly confirmed.

Ezek, xxxiii. 32. u i Sam. ii. 30. w i Cor. xv. 8. Z Acts ii. 40. y Ezek, xxxvi. 26.

238 The Doctrine of Divine Influences SER. 7. New Heart and a New Spirit 2: He circumcifes our Heart to love him 2, by engaging us to take away the Fore-skin of vur Hearts b. You see the Correspondency of the Phrases, and it is of great Importance that you attend to it. I—If any therefore say, "I will fit still, and attempt nothing for my own Recovery, till GOD irrefistibly " compels me to it;" he seems as like to perish, as that Man would be, who seeing the House in Flames about him; should not attempt to make his Escape, till he felt himfelf moved by a Miracle. Sirs, the Dependance of the Creature on GOD, tho' it be especially, yet it is not only in Spiritual Affairs: It runs through all our Interests and Concerns. We as really depend upon bis In-, fluence to stretch out our Hands, as we do to raise our Hearts toward him in Prayer. Your Fields could no more produce their Fruit without bis Agency, than his Word could, without it, become fruitful in your Hearts: Yet you plow and fow; and would look upon him as a Madman, that upon this Principle should decline it, urging, that no Crop could be expected, if GOD did not produce it; and that if he pleased to produce it, it would come up without any Human

z Ezek. xviii. 31. Deut. xxx. 6. iv. 4.

Human Labour. The Argument is just the same in that Case, as when Men plead for the Neglect of Means or Endeavours, from the Reality and Necessity of a Divine Concurrence. And if they apply this Argument to the Concerr's of their Souls, when they do not apply it so those of their Bo-. dies, it plainly shews, that they regard their Bodies more than their Souls; and that in pretending to make these Excuses they bely their Conscience, and act against the secret Conviction of their own Heart. Such Persons do not deserve to be disputed with, but rather should be solemnly admonished of the Danger of such egregious Trifling, where Eternity is at Stake. And sure I am, that it is offering a great Affront to the Memory of the bleffed Paul, when Men pretend to encourage themselves in this perverse Temper from any Thing he has said. For when he gives us, as it were, the Substance of all I have now been saying, in those comprehensive Words, It is GOD that worketh in you, both to will, and to do, of his good Pleasure; he is so far from mentioning it as any Excuse for Remissions and Sloth, that he introduces it professedly in the very contrary View, as entired us to exert ourselves with the utmost

most Vigour in a Dependance upon that Divine Operation. And therefore, as he there expresses it, I say with him, Work out your own Salvation with Fear and Trembling; and if you will not do it, you have Reason to tremble in the Prospect of a final Condemnation from GOD, aggravated by your having thus irrationally and ungratefully abused the Revelation of bis Grace.





SERMON VIII.

'Of the Various Methods of the Divine Operation in the Production of this Saving Change.

1 Cor. xii. 6.

There are Diversities of Operations, but it is the same GOD, which worketh all in all.

these Words was, and how peculiarly soever they may relate to the Miraculous Gifts of the Holy Spirit, the whole Tenor of the Discourse now intended will shew, with how much Propriety they may, at least, be accommodated to the Operations of his Grace. I have proved to you in the last of these Lectures, that where-ever Regeneration is produced, it is ultimately to be ascribed to a living Agency; and the I cannot say,

Regeneration is wrought SER. 8. it is equally important, yet I apprehend it may be both agreeable and useful to proceed,

FIFTHLY, To survey the Variety of those Methods, which GOD is pleased to take in producing this happy Change: Or, to borrow the Language of the Text, to consider the Diversity of Operations, by which the same GOD, who worketh all in all, (i. e. who produces all the Virtues and Graces of the Christian Character, in some Degree, in all his People,) is pleased, according to his own wise and gracious Purposes, to proceed in his Agency on those whom he regenerates and saves.

AND this Survey will not be Matter of mere Curiosity, but may probably revive the Hearts of some amongst you by the Recollection of your own Experience: And it may be a Caution to others, who for Want of due Compass and Extent of Thought and Knowledge, are ready to argue, as if GOD had but one Way to work on the Human Heart, and that one the particular Manner by which he recovered them. Of this I shall speak more largely hereafter. In the mean Time, I judged it recessary to premise this Hint, to direct us a to the Temper with which this Discourse should be heart,

SER. 8. in a Variety of Methods. 243

as well as to the Purpose to which it is to be improved.

Now what I have to offer on this Subject, will be ranged under these Three Heads. There is a Diversity and Variety observable—in the Time,—the Occasion,—and the Manwer, of the Divine Operations on the Soul.

I. THERE is an observable Variety, "as "to the Time of God's gracious Ope"rations on different Persons."

Some are called in their Infancy:—Others, and these perhaps the greatest Part, are wrought upon in Youth:— And some very few in the Advance, and even in the Decline of Life.

I. Some are wrought upon by Divine Grace " in their Infancy."

This is often the Case; and I doubt not, but if *Parents* were to do their Duty, it would much more frequently be so. And it is an Honour which God is pleased, in some Instances, remarkably to confer on a good Education; which is indeed so important a Duty on one Side, and so great a Privilege on the other, that it is the less to be wondered at, that he so mercifully encourages R 2 Christ-

Christian Parents in the Discharge of it; thus granting, as it were, an immediate Reward for this Labour of Love. And I must here take the Freedom, on my own Observation, to say, that God seems especially to own the faithful Endeavours of pious Mothers in this Respect. He has wisely and graciously given that Sex a peculiar Tenderness of Address, and an easy and infinuating Manner, which is admirably adapted to this great End, for which no doubt he especially intended it, that of conveying Knowledge to Children, and making tender Impressions on their Minds: And there is hardly any View, in which the Importance of the Sex more evidently appears.

We have Encouragement to believe, there are a considerable Number, who are as it were santified from the Womb, and in whom the Seeds of Divine Grace are sown, before they grow up to a Capacity of understanding the publick Preaching of the Word: A Remark, which Mr. Baxter carries so far as to say, "that he believes, if the Duties of Re-"ligious Education were conscienciously discharged, Preaching would not be Gon's ordinary Method of converting Souls; but the greater Part would be wrought upon before they were capable of entering into the Design of a Sermon." And in seed it seems to me, that Children may early.

come to have some Apprehensions of what is most important in Religion. They may have a Reverence for God, and a Love for him, as that great Father who made them, and that kind Frient who gives them every Thing that they have: They may have a Fear of doing any Thing that would displease him: And tho' it is not fo easy, for them, to understand the Doctrines peculiar to a Redeemer; yet when they hear of Christ as the Son of GOD, who came down from Heaven, to teach Men and Children the Way thither; who loved them, and did them good every Day, and at last died to deliver them from Death and Hell; their little Hearts may well be impressed with such Thoughts as these, and they may find a growing Defire, to be instructed in what Christ is, and what he taught and did, and to do what shall appear to be his Will. And where-ever this is the prevailing Disposition, it seems to me, that the Seeds of Holiness are sown in that Soul, tho' but small Proficiency may be made in Knowledge, and tho' the Capacities for Service may be very low.

I WILL add, that some remarkably pertinent and solid Things, which little Children have said concerning Religion, seem to me plain to evidence, that they have been in many Instances under some uncommon Teochings of the Divine Spirit: And it R 3

feems perfectly fuitable to the Genius of. Christianity, that in this Sense, GOD should ordain Strength out of the Mouth of Babes and Sucklings, and should, excul to them what he has suffered to be hidden from the Wise and Prudent b. Nor can I suppose it hard for any, who have been for a confiderable Time acquainted with the State of Religion in Christian Societies, to recollect various Instances, in which Persons thus early taught of GOD, who have heard, and known, and loved the Scriptures, and delighted in Ordinances and ferious Discourse from their Childhood, have been in some Measure like Samuel, Obadiah, Jeremiah, Josiah, and Timothy, honoured with eminent Usefulness in the Church, and have happily filled some of its most important Stations of Service. Almost every Age has afforded Instances of this, and I am persuaded many are now growing up amongst us, who will be Instances of it in Ages yet to come.

2. OTHERS, and these perhaps the greatest Part of real Christians, are wrought upon "in their Youthful Days."

MANY Parents are very deficient in a due Care to cultivate the infant Minds of their

Psal. viii. 2. Matth. xi. 25.

SER. 8. wrought upon in their Youth. 247 their Little Ones; or the feeble and general Impressions then made, are perhaps worn out and lost, in the growing Vanities of Childhood and Youth. They begin to be drawn away by Evil Inclinations and Examples, and by the Delusions of a flattering World, which then puts on its most attractive Charms, to gain upon their unex-perienced Minds: And hereupon they follaw after Vanity, and become vating: Of the Rock which, begat them, they grow unmindful, and forget the GOD that formed them d. But by one Method or another, GOD often flops them in this dangerous Career; and awakening Ordinances, or more awakening Providences, bring them to a Stand, and turn them the contrary Way. The Terrors of the Lord set themselves in Array against theme; or bis Mercy melts their Souls, and they yield them-Yelves its willing Captives. They consecrate their Hearts, warm as they are with Youthful Vigour, to be the Sacrifices of Divine Love, and enter, it may be, very early into the Bonds of God's Covenant; and so prove such a Seed to ferve him, as is accounted to the Lord for a most honourable and useful Generation f. Bleffed be God I speak to many who know this by Experience! By far the greater Part of those, who have been admitted to your Com-R 4 munion.

vi. 4. Pfal. xxii. 30.

munion, fince I settled among you, have been, as I apprehend, under the Age of Twenty four Years: And several of those, who were farther advanced in Life when they first upproached the Table of the Lord, had been brought to real Religion in their much earlier Years; tho particular Circumstances, or some mistaken Apprehensions, might prevent their giving up their Names publickly to the Lord, so soon as they might, and as they ought to have done it.

3. Some few are wrought upon by Divine Grace "in the Advance, and even "in the Decline of Life,"

I CONFESS, that the Number of these is comparatively small: And it is not to be wonder'd at, that it is so. They are not many, who arrive to what can properly be called Old Age; and of them, but a very inconsiderable Part are then brought to any Thing which looks like a Saving Change. Nor shall we be much surprized at this, if we consider the inveterate Nature of bad Habits, which render it almost as hard, for them that are accustomed to do Evil, to learn to do Good, as it is for the Ethiop an to change his Skin, or the Leopard his Sport. To such a Degree are Prejudices rivetted in the Mind,

so insensible is it render'd of tender and generous Impressions, so cold are the Affections, and the Memory (if the Phrase may be allowed,) fo reged, that humanly speaking, there is much less Probability of their being impress'd with Religion, than there was when they were in the Bloom of Life, notwithstanding , all the seeming Advantages which might arise from riper Reason, deeper Experience, and a nearer Prospect of Eternity. In all these Things it is in vain to reason against Observation of Fact, fince we evidently see how uncommon a Thing it is, for Persons to be awakened and reformed in Old Age; especially if they have been educated in the Principles of Religion, and have made a florid Profession of it in their Youth, from which they have afterwards apostatized, out of a Love to the Wealth or Honours of the World, or a Relish for sensual Delights. Such Persons generally live and die Monuments of Divine Wrath, bearing as it were, in Characters dreadfully legible, the fad Inscription of thbse, " who having for faken GOD, " are finally for sphen of him." They appear as dry Trees, twife dead, and fit for nothing but to be plucifed up by the Roots, and cast into the Fire h.

NEVERTHELESS, to prove the Infinite Energy and Sovereignty of Divine Grace,

¹ In 16, ver. 12. John xv. 6.

250 Grace works upon the Heart SER. &. GOD is formetimes pleased to work even on fuch. He touches the Rock, which has stood for Ages unmoved, and the Waters flow forth: He says to the dry Bones, Live, and they obey; they are clothed with Beauty. they are animated with Life, and stand up as with the Vigour of a renewed Youth, to pursue the Labours of Religion, and to fight. the Battles of the Lord i. Such Instances, in which Aged Sinners have been thus wrought upon, I have read and heard; tho (I grieve to fay it,) I can recollect very few, if any, that have occurred to me, within the Sphere of my own personal Observation and Acquaintance.

But besides this Variety in the Time, there is also,

II. An observable Diversity, " in the "Occasion, which Divine Grace takes to operate upon different Persons."

THE Occasion's are indeed so various, that it would be impossible to enumerate them: I shall however just touch on some of the chief.

And here I might particularly confider a Religious Education in this View, and that daily Converse with pious Friends, which is

¹ Ezek. xxxvii. 10.

of Coyrse connected with it. But the perhaps there may be no Occasion more considerable in itself, and none that has been more entirently honoured of God; yet it is proper to wave it here, as having been mentioned under the former Head, as well as much more largely illustrated in my Sermons on that Subject, which are in most of your Mouses, and which, I hope, you will often review.

I PROCEED therefore farther to observe,—
that some are wrought upon by the Word of
GOD;—others by some remarkable Providence;—some by little Incidents, which, inconsiderable as they seem in themselves, grow
memor, ble by the noble Effects they are made
to produce;—and others by secret and immediate Impressions of GOD upon their Spirits, which cannot be resolved into any External Cause, or any Visible Occasion at all.

1. "THE Administration of Divine Or"dinances, and especially the Word of
"GOD and Prayer," is an Occasion,
which he most frequently takes, to
work upor Mens Hearts by his Grace.

I no not mention the Administration of the Sacraments upon this Occasion; because, tho' they have so noble and effectual a Tendency to improve Mens Minds in Piety, and

THERE are many however that have been wrought upon in *Prayer*, as there allow many Things concur in this to awaken and impress the Mind. The Solemn Acknow-ledgments then made of the Divine Persections, the Praises offered to his tremendous Majesty, the deep and humble Confession of our various and aggravated Guilt in his holy Presence, the Lamentations over it, the importunate Pleadings for a Variety of Bleffings both for Time and Eternity; in a Word, all the Overflowings of pious Affections in the Breast of him that leads the Devotion, and especially the earnest Intreaties then offer'd for Unconverted Sinners, the genuine Expressions of an undissembled Apprehenfion of their Danger, and the ferver Breathings after Divine Grace, to be communicated to them for their Spiritual Life: All these Things, I say, and many more, which occur in *Prayer*, when it is managed aright, may, by the Divine Blessing, be singularly useful. And I am well affured, there have been happy Instances, in which while God's People

Reople have yet been speaking to him on this Head, he has graciously heard, and signally answered them k.

But the Reading, and especially the Preaching of the Word, is the grand Occafion and Instrument in the Conversion of Souls. Of his own Will he begets them with the Word of Truth1: And it is admirably suited to .. chose faving Impressions, which it is intended to make on the Heart, being quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged Sword. It was while Paul was preaching, that the Lord opened Lydia's Heart, so that she attended to the Things which were spoken by him n: And it was while Peter was thus employed, that fuch vast Multitudes were pricked in their Hearts, and faid to him, and to the rest of the Apostles present, Men and Brethren, what shall we do ? And I am well perfuaded, that, various and lamentable as the Instances are, in which Men stop their Ears, and barden their Hearts against it. GOD does not even to this Day leave it without Witness; but the Terrors of the Lord, as displayed by his faithful Ministers, have fubdued their shousands, and the Riches of his Grace their Ten Thousands, when illustrated by those, who have not only heard,

^{*} Isai. 1-:v. 24. 1 Jam. i. 18. m Heb. iv. 12. m Acts xvi. 14. 2 Acts ii. 37.

but have themselves tasted of their Sweet. ness. The Preaching of the Cross may indeed to them that perish be Foolishness; but blessed be his Name who died upon it, there is still a happy Remnant, to whom it appears to be the Power of GOD, and the Wisdom of GOD P. Evangelical Subjects, when opened with Perspicuity, and inforced with Virous and Tenderness, by those that have experienced the transforming Energy of them or, their own Hearts, and defire above all Things to be wise to win the Souls of others q, are generally the Occasion of producing the most immediate, and the most important Change; as I doubt not, but many now present have seen and felt. And the Observation of every Year of Life convinces me more and more, that they who defire to be fignally instrumental in this good Work, this Work, of all others. the most benevolent and important, must, in the Account of a vain World, become Fools, that they may be wife . How contemptuolly soever it may be fashionable to treat fuch Preaching, we must make these Subjects familiar to our Hearers, and must treat them with all Plainness of Speech, and all Seriousness of Address, of we shall generally labour in vain, and spend our Strength for nought . Would to God, that the Teachers

r 1 Cor. i. 18, 24. Prov. xi. 30. iii. 18. Isi. xlix. 4.

of our Irael may consider the Importance of it, and grow wise by such Experiments as these! that they may act the Part of pru-• dent Physicians, who prescribe the Medicines they find in Fact most useful, and not those concerning which the finest Speculations may be framed. Till then, whatever their Learning Politeness, and Parade may be, it canrist be expected, that our Health should be generally recovered; but we are like to continue, what we have long been, a vicious People, amidst the finest Encomiums of Virtue, that are any where to be found: Nor will there be much Room to wonder, if some of its most eloquent Advocates should appear, even in their own Practice, insensible of those Charms which they fo gracefully recommend to others, and fink in their Character below those Heathen Moralists, whom they may chuse to imitate, rather than Christ and his Apostles. Nevertheless I am persuaded, that if GOD intend Mercy for us as a People, he will support among us a Succession of those, who shall dispense his Ordinances in such a Manner, as he has generally chosen to honour with Success. But tho the greater Part of sincere Converts are re-. duced by these. I sam to add,

THAT "remarkable Providences, "whether merciful, or afflictive," are Occasions,

Occasions, which God takes, to workupon the Hearts of many others.

WHEN Ordinances have long been attended in vain, God perhaps interposes by other more peculiar and signal Methods, to pluck the trifling and lethargick Sinner as a Firebrand out of the Burning t.

Sometimes remarkable Mercies and Deliverances accomplish the Work. An Appearance of God in their Favour, when they are conscious to themselves that they are the unworthiest of all his Creatures, shall shame and melt them, and powerfully prevail on their Minds to turn unto the Lord; who daily loads them with his Benefits ", and thus seems, in more Senses than one, to send from Heaven to save them, and draw them out of many Waters, in which they had otherwise been lost ".

But we more frequently see, that Af-flictions are the Means of performing this happy Work. By a gracious Severity God is pleased to lay bold on many, and give them Reason to bless the Hand, which, tho' by a rough Motion delivers them from the Flames that were kindling around them, and shews the Lord to be mercified to them. Like Jonah in the Ship, they are awakened by a Storm,

^t Amos iv. 11. ^u Psal. lxviii. 19. ^w Psal. xviii, 16. ^x Gen. xix, 16.

_ SER. 8. by remarkable Providences. 257 Storm to call upon their GODy: Like Maniasseb, they are taken among the Thorns, and laid in Fetters, that they may be brought ro know the Lord': Like the Jailor, they are shaken with an Earthquake, and trembling and aftonished they fall down, and enquire, what they shall do to be saved? The ter-· rifying Fear of the Approach of Death, or the distressing Weight of some Calamity which threatens every Moment to swallow them up in Destruction, rouzes their Consciences to an Attention to those Divine Truths which they had long forgotten, and opens those Records of Guilt which they had studiously fealed up.

And there seems to be no Affliction, by which God more frequently works upon Men, than by Sickness. When he weakens their Capacity for the Business of Life, and spoils their Relish for its Enjoyments; when he confines them to their Chambers, or even to their Beds, and makes their Chain streight and heavy; when he threatens to take them away in the Midst of their Days, to deprive them of the Residue of their Years, and immediately to bring them before that awful Tribunal, for which they know in their own

Jonah i. 6. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11, 13. Acts xvi. 26,—30. Lam. iii. 7. Píal. cii. 24. Ilai. xxxviii. 10.

258 Sickness is often a Means SER. 8. Consciences they are so ill prepared: Then do we often see the Accomplishment of that Obfervation, which Elibu made so many Ages ago; He chasteneth a Man with Pain upon bis Bed, and the Multitude of his Bones with strong Pain, so that his Life abborreth Bread, and his Soul dainty Meat; his Flesh is consumed away, that it cannot be feen, and his Bones that were not seer, stick out; yea, bis Soul draweth near to the Grave, and his Life is the Destroyers: But sending him an Interpreter, one among a Thousand, to shew unto Man his Uprightness, then he is gracious to him, and saith, in a Spiritual as well as a Literal Sense, Deliver him from going down to the Pit, I have found a Ransom.—Blessed be God, Instances of this Kind have been known, and known among us, in which the Sickness of the Body has wrought the Cure of the Soul, under the Conduct of the great Physician of both, and so has proved eminently to the Glory of God, and the Good. of those, who for a while have been in Heaviness f.

YET it must be acknowledged, that in other Instances, the Remerse which a Man expresses upon a Sick Bed, and in the near Views of Eternity, proved but like that of some condemned Malesattor, who, when he has obtained a Pardon, throws off all these Appear-

e Job xxxiii. 19,—24. ! 1 Pet. i. 6.

SER. 8, by which GOD works upon Men. 259 Appearances of Repentance, with which he had once deceived himself, and perhaps deceived others too, and plunges himself anew into Capital Crimes; it may be, into Crimes, for which he afterwards fuffers Death without those Compunctions of Conscience which he before felt, being harden'd by a Return into bin attended with fuch dreadful Aggravalions.—This has been the Case of many; and I pray God, it may not be thus with any of you. But if there be any among you, that were once under powerful Awakenings; any, that have cried out of Terrors on every Side 8; that have confessed your Sins, it may be, with greater Freedom, and a more particular Detail of Circumstances, than the Minister who attended you could have defired, and have resolved against them with all the Appearances of the most determinate Purpose; and yet after all, have returned with the Sow that was washed, to her wallowin the Mire h: Such have peculiar Reason to be alarmed and terrified. Every Day of Divine Patience toward such is aftonishing. And if to all this have been added the Returns of Danger, and fignal Interpolitions of Providence for your Deliverance, and yet there be no kindly Impresfions of Penitence and Gratitude on your Hearts; they who know the Particulars of the

^{*} Job xviii. 11. 1 2 Pet. ii. 22.

the Case, must surely look upon you with Horror, as well as with Wonder. For what can one imagine of such, but that they are given over by God, to a Durkness which nothing but the Flames of Hell can enlighten, and a Hardness which nothing can penetrate, but the Sharpness of unquenchable Fire, and the Gnawings of the never-dying Work?

But to return from a Digression, into which Compassion towards such a deplorable Case has insensibly led me, I would farther observe, that as these various Interpositions of a remarkable Providence are often the Means of working Saving Impressions on Mens Minds, so

3. God is sometimes pleased to over-rule "little and inconsiderable Incidents in "Life," as the Occasion of accomplishing this happy Change.

As the Treasure of the Gospel was at first put into Earthen Vessels, that the Excellency of the Power might appear to be of GOD, and not of Man; so GOD, to make his own Praise glorious k, is sometimes pleased to produce the most important Effects, by Causes which seem in themselves least considerable. And it is associations to see, from how small,

i 2 Cor. iv. 7. k Pfal. lxvi. 2.

and seemingly unpromising a Seed, this Plant of Paradise springs up, and with how little Cultivation too in some Instances, after Paul had long attempted in vain to plant, and Apollos to water 1.—A few Lines in the Bible, or any other good Book, perhaps taken up by Chance, shall be the Instrument; and a Pajage, on which the Eye glances without Expectation or Design, shall strike to the Heart, like an Arrow from the Bow of GOD himself, after Quivers of the most pointed and polished Shafts have been exhausted in vain; tho' such Shafts were most skilfully aimed, and most vigorously discharged.—In other Instances, a Word drop'd in Conversation, and that perhaps no way remarkable either for its Spirit or Propriety, shall do that, which the most solemn Ordinances have not been capable of doing: An important Encouragement, by the Way, to abound in Religious Discourse, which God has sometimes been pleased to honour, as the happy Means of faving a Soul from Death, and laying a Foundation for the Delights of an everlasting Friendship with those who have been to recovered.

4. Sometime's this great Work is accomplish'd, "by secret and immediate - Impressions from GOD upon the Mind," with-1 Cor. iii. 6, 7.

THESE Things do not frequently bappen; nor does it seem fit they should, lest any should be encouraged to expect them in the Neglett of the appointed Means. Nevertheless it is plain in Fact, that GOD is sometimes pleased to go out of the common Way; and his mighty Hand is to be acknowledged in it. The Reasons are known to himself; and the Praise is humbly to be ascribed to him, who giveth not an Account of any of bis Matters.

IT is not, to be fure, so common now, as it was in the Days of Elibu, that GOD should speak to Men in a Dream, or seal Instructions to them in Slumberings on their Bed 1: Yet I have myself known several, who have ascribed their first Religious Awakenings to some awful Dream, in which the Solemnity of the Judgment-Day, or a View of the Invisible World, has been represented to them with unspeakable Terror; and others, to whom, when they have wak'd in the Night, some Words of Scripture have occurred with fuch Power, that they have not been able to divert their Thoughts to any Thing else; and that, when they themfelues_

²⁶ Job xxxiii. 13. ²⁶ Job xxxiii. 15, 16.

SER. S. by fecret Impressions from GOD. 263

To yes have not certainly known, whether they were in the Bible or not.

I HAVE known those, that, in the Circle of their vain Companions, and in the Midst of their fenfual Delights, have been fruck to the very Heart with some such Scripture as this; To be carnally minded is Death o: Or fuch a Text as this has on a fudden darted into their Minds; The Wrath of GOD is revealed from Heaven against all Ungodliness and Unrighteousness of Men P. Such Passages have seem'd to ring and thunder in their Ears, till the Sound of their Musick, and the Noise of their Mirth have been quite over-power'd; so that they have been driven from their Revels to their Knees, and have returned no more into the Paths of the Destrayer.

YEA, to add no more Instances of this Kind, I have known those of distinguish'd Genius, polite Manners, and great Experience in Human Affairs, who, after having outgrown all the Impressions of a Religious Education; after having been hardened, rather than subdued, by the most singular Mercies, even various, repeated, and astonishing Deliverances, which have appeared to themselves no less than miraculous; after having lived for Years without GOD in the World, notoriously corrupt themselves,

e Rom. viii. 6. P Rom. i. 18.

and labouring to the utmost to corrupt others; have been stop'd on a sudden in the full Career of their Sin, and have felt such Rays of the Divine Presence, and of Redeeming Love, darting in upon their Minds, almost like Lightning from Heaven, as have at once rouzed, over-powered, and transformed them: So that they have come out of their fecret Chambers with an irreconcilable Enmity to those Vices, to which, when they entered them, they were the tameit and most abandoned Slaves; and have appeared from that very Hour, the Votaries, the Patrons, the Champions of Religion; and after a Course of the most resolute Attachment to it, in spite of all the Reasonings, or the Railleries, the Importunities, or the Reproaches of its Enemies, they have continued to this Day, some of its brightest Ornaments: A Change, which I behold with equal Wonder and Delight, and which, if a Nation should join in deriding it, I would adore as the Finger of GOD.

In mentioning these Things thus publickly, I do indeed take an uncommon Freedom, which some may perhaps censure: But so far as Human Tostimony can give an Assurance of Truth, I may justly say, that I speak what. I know, and testify what, in its genuine and powerful Effects, I have myself seen 4. And since

⁴ John iii. 11.

SER. 8, in the Manner of GOD's working. 265 face the Possibility of abusing such Condescensions of Divine Mercy did not prevent their being granted, I cannot think it ought · to engage me to be filent, when so natural an Opportunity offered of declaring them, to the Glory of him who worketh all Things according to the Counsel of his own Will . Yet I must repeat the Caution, which I before fuggested, that it would be Madness for any to neglect God's appointed Means of Operation, on Presumption that they shall be added to the small List of those, who have been such uncommon and astonishing Trophies of the Efficacy and Sovereignty of Divine Grace.

THESE Remarks must for the present suffice, with Regard to the various Occasions by which God works upon Mens Minds; and I hope you will excuse me, if in illustrating some of them, I have a little anticipated some Things, which might have been mentioned under the Third Head, in which I proposed,

III. To confider fome Varieties observable in "the Manner, in which Divine" Grace operates on the Mind."

And this Variety, by the Way, will be observable in many Instances, where the Occasions

Occasions are in general the same. Thus among those, that are awakened by the Word of GOD, or by bis Providence,—some are shaken by strong Terrors;—some are shaken by strong Terrors;—some are astonished as it were, and captivated at once, by the Discovery of the Love of GOD in Christ;—and others are led on by such gentle and gradual Impressions, that they can hardly recollect any remarkable Circumstance at all, relating to the Manner in which this blessed Work was begun, or conducted in their Sculs.

I. Some Converts are "awakened by "frong Terrors."

IT is obvious, that Conviction of Sin, in fome Degree or another, is absolutely necessary to make Way for the Entrance of the Gospel into the Soul. But the Degrees are various in different Persons; and as for those of whom we now speak, Gop reproves them aloud, and sets their Sins in Order before them, marshals them in dreadful Array, as the Expression imports; so that they seem like defenceless Creatures, surrounded with a whole Host of Enemies, whose Weapons are raised for their Destruction. Yea, GOD himself, the great, the terrible, the Eternals.

Ser. 8. by strong Terrors. nai, and Omnipotent GOD, seems to set them up as a Mark for those Arrows; the Poison of which drinketh up their Spirits"; and, as he himself expresses it, He is unto them as a Bear, or a Lion, ready to tear and rent the very Caul of their Heart w. They come as it were, to the trembling and terrifying Mountain of Sinai, to Blackness, and Darkness, and Tempest. The Conviction of Guilt is attended with such a Sense of the Demerit of Sin, as fills them with Horror and Astonishment, and engages there to wish in the Hitterness of their Souls, that they had never been born. They are left for a Time, and that perhaps for Weeks and Months, to be, as it were, deafen'd with the • loud Thunders of the Law: A dreadful Sound, as Eliphaz expresses it, is in their Ears y, even the Sentence of their own Damnation; and the awful Curfe of an Almighty Sin-avenging God comes into their Bowels like Water, and like Oil into their Bones². They are filled with such deep Remorse for their past Sins, that they verily think no Iniquity was ever like theirs, and that no Punishment will be like theirs. They hardly see a Glimmering of Hope, that they shall obtain Deliverance; but expect, in a very little while, to be fealed up under Wrath,

Lam. iii. 12. ^u Job vi. 4. ^w Hof. xiii. 8. ^h Heb. xii. 18. ^y Job xv. 21. ^e Pfal. cix. 18.

Wrath, if they are not already so. When they hear' the Offers, and the Promises of the Gospel, they can apply none of them to themselves, and find Comfort in none; But every Threatening, and every Curse of the Book of GOD, seems to have been written as their intended Portion. And thus, perhaps they continue for Weeks, or for Months together; expecting every Day and every Night, that Destruction from GOD, which is now a Terror to them a, 'should utterly swallow them up, and leave them neither Root ner Branch, neither Comfort nor Hope The Law is a School-master to bring them to Christ c, and it scourges them with most rigorous Discipline: Yea, the Infernal Lion roars over them, tho' he is not permitted to devour them: He particularly terrifies them, when they think of approaching to GOD, as if they were to meet with some peculiar Danger there, where alone they can find their Relief: Or if they do in broken Accents utter their Prayer before God, it seems to be shut out d, and they are apprehensive that it is turned into Sin e. Yet there is one Thing to be observed in the Midst of this Scene of Horror, and it is a Circumstance of great Importance; "that they justify God, when he "feems most inexorable, and subscribe to that " Sen-

² Job xxxi. 23. ^b Mal. iv. 1. ^c Gal. iii. 21. d Lam. iii. 8. ^e Psal. cix. 7.

h Hof. xiii. 9.

) "Sentence as righteous, which dooms them
"to Eternal Ruin."

2. OTHERS are "melted into deep Sor-

THEIR Eyes run down with Tears; and they are ready to wish, that their Head were Waters, and their Eyes Fountains, that they might continue to weep Day and Night f. They see the Evil of Sin, and the Misery to which it hath reduced them in a most deplorable Yiew; and it may be, while those described under the former Head are ready to tremble, because they cannot weep, these are ready to weep, because they cannot tremble. They lament, among other Things, the Want of those strong Horrors, which some have felt: They cry out, " Woe is me, " for I am undone s; I have destroyed myself, " and in myself is not my Help found ":" And it may be, they are a confiderable Time before they can persuade themselves, there is any Help for them, even in GOD. They know there is Help in him through Christ for penitent and believing Sinners: But they cannot cafily be convinced, that they believe; because they do not feel that confident Trust, which fome others have much fooner been brought to: And they are afraid, lest whatever they expe-

€ Jer. ix. 1, 18. 8 Isai. vi. 5.

experience which looks like Repetitative, should be only the false Appearance of it, proceeding from mere Self-Love, and a natural Dread of Future Misery. They dwill perpetually on the dark Side of Things: They read over the Catalogue of their Iniquities again and again, and attend to those Passages, in which the Wrath of GOD is revealed from Heaven against every Killed and Degree of Sin; while they are slow of Heart to admit those reviving Consolations, which the various rich and precious Promises of the Gospel are so admirably well calculated to administer.

THE State of such Souls, when they are first savingly enlightened, is like that of the Earth, when Fogs and Mists have vailed the Face of the Sun, after it is risen. But it very often happens, with respect to such Souls, that, when these Mists are at length dispersed, a very bright and chearful Day opens: They are comforted by the warmer Beams of the Sun of Righteousness, according to the Hours in which they been beclouded, and are made glad, according to the Days in which they were afflicted k: And going on to fear the Lord, and to obey the Voice of his Servant, the they have long walked in Darkness, and seen no Light, they are at length encouraged by his Spirit itiforcing.

i Rom. i. 18. k Pfal. xc. 15.

SER. 8. by Views of the Love of GOD. 271 forcing the Exhortations of his Word, to trust in the Name of the Lord, and stay themselves upon their GOD.

3. Some are "captivated with astonish-"ing and delightful Views of the Love " of GOD in Christ."

THERE is always, as we observed before, in the awakened Soul, some Conviction of Sin, and Apprehension of Danger; neverthe-· less there are Instances, in which GOD heals almost as soop as he wounds, and speaks Peace almost as son as he speaks Trouble. He graciously shortens, to some Souls, the Pangs of the New Birth, and gives them Beauty for Ashes, the Oil of Joy for Mourning, and the Garment of Praise for the Spirit of Heaviness. The News of Salvation, by the Blood, and Righteousness, and Grace of Christ, is received with so thankful a Sense, with so joyful a Compliance, that the Soul, feeling devond all Doubt, the cordial Sincerity with which it embraces the Offer, is filled with Joy unspeakable, and full of Glory : The Heart does magnify the Lord, and the Spirit rejoices in GOD its Saviour °.

This was remarkably the Case of the Jailor, who in the very Night in which he

was

Luke i. 46, 47.

272 Others are wrought upon SER. 8. was converted, that fame Night, in which the Foundation of his House had been shaken, and his own Soul too shaken, by an Earthquake, so that he had endeavoured to any violent Hands on himself; yet, I say, that very Night, before the Day appeared, having been directed to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, that he might be saved, and been enabled by Divine Grace to comply with the Exhortation, it is added concerning him, that he rejoiced, believing in 60D with all his House P .- Thus too the Thessalonians, " tho' they received the Word in much Afflic tion, and ran the Risque of losing their Possessions and their Lives in adhering to it, yet received it with Joy of the Holy Ghost a. And the I cannot say, this is God's most ordinary Way of dealing; and tho' I fear, the counterfeit Appearance of such a Work as, this, often leaves Men in the Number of those, whom our Lord represents by Stony Ground Hearers ; yet 'tis certain, some Instances of this Kind are still to be found. But then I must observe this is a you attended with the deepest Humility's and animates the Soul to the most ardent and affectionate Resolution of walking worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being strengthened with all Might according to his glorious Fower, นท์รถ

P Acts xvi. 34. 9 I Thess. i. 6. 5 Matt. xiii.

Le R. 8. by insensible Degrees. 273

Junto all Patience and Long-suffering with

Joysulness.

4. OTHERS, and these perhaps the greatPart of such as are religiously educated, are "led on by such gentle and
insensible Degrees, that they can hardily recollect any remarkable Circumflances that have attended their Conwersion, nor can certainly six on the
particular Time of it."

instances, in the Whirlwind, the Earthquake, and the Fire, but he is also frequently in the still small Voice. The Operations of the Hely Spirit on the Soul are often, and perhaps generally, of such a Nature, that 'tis difficult exactly to distinguish them from the rational Exercise of our own Thoughts; because the Spirit operates by suggesting rational Views of Things, and awakening rational Views of Things, and awakening rational Views of Things, and awakening rational Views and dangerously infinuated, nothing is solvational as the Sentiments and Temper 'which prevail in Renewed Souls, and to which it is the Work of God's regenerating Spirit to bring them.

• THESE Operations, where there is a Re-

274 Some may not know the Time . SER. A. ligious Education, often begin very early; but then, in some Degree, the Inspressions wear off from the weak and flexible Mind and perhaps there are various Instances in which they alternately revive, and decay again. And this Vicistude of affectionate Applications to Religion, (under moving Ordinances, Afflictions, or Deliverances, and of Backslidings and Remissness in it, may be permitted, with respect to many, to continue for a long Time. At length, under the various Methods of Providence and Grace, the Soul arrives to givater Steadinels and a more habitual Victory over the K mainders of Indwelling Sin: But it may by exceeding hard, and perhaps absolutely impossible, to determine, concerning some remarkable Scenes through which it has passed, whether fuch a one in particular, perhaps the last which strikes the Memory, were the Season of its New Birth, or whether it were merely a Recovery from such a Degree of Negligence and Remissiness, as may possibly be consistent with real Religion, and be found in a Regenerate Soul.

THESE Ballancings of Backfliding and Recovery often occasion very great Perplexity; and such Sort of Converts are frequently much discouraged, because they cannot give the History of their Religious Experiences, in so clear and distinct a Manner, as others;

32 8 and Manner of their Change. 275 and particularly, because they have not passed through fuch violent Terrors and Agitations of Mind, as many, who were perhaps once funk into much deeper Degeneracy, have done. Nevertheless, where there is a Consciousness of an undiffembled Love to GOD. an unreserved Devotedness to his Service, a Sidja Trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and a fincere: Affection to Mankind in general, and especially those of the Houshold of Faith, a was ought but to perplex himself on this Account. For as every Man knows, he have born into the World, by a Consciousness hat he now lives and acts here, the 'tis impossible he should remember any Thing of the Time or Circumstances, in which he was first produced into it; So may a Christian be affured, that some Way or another he was born of the Spirit, if he can trace its genuine Fruits and efficacious Influences in a renewed Heart and Life.

The ye thus laid down feveral Particulars, which appeared to me important, in order to multrate that Diversity, which is observable in the Methods of the Divine Operation on the Heart: And they will naturally lead us to these Three Resections, with which I shall conclude my present Discourse.—Let us not make our own Experiences a Standard for others;— nor the Experiences a Standard for others;— nor the Experiences

periences of others a Standard for our felves; nor let us be unwilling, in a pludent Manner, to communicate our Spiritual Experiences to each other.

(1.) LET us not make our own Experiences a Standard for others.

LET us remember, that there have heard, a Diversity of Operations, and that many a Person may be dear dear COD, who was not born fust with those Circumstances which attended our own Air neration. Others may not so particularly had discerned the Time, the Occasion, the Pro gress of the Change: They may not have felt all L'at we felt, either in a Way of extraordinary Terror, or extraordinary Comfort; and yet perhaps may equal, or even exceed us in that boly Temper, to which it was the great Intention of our Heavenly Father, by one Method or another, to bring all his sil-Nay, I will add, that Christian of a very amiable and honourable Tharacter may express themselves but in a dark, and something of an improper Manner, concerning the Doctrine of Regeneration, and may, in Conscience, scruple the Use of some Phrases relating to it, which we judge to be exceeding suitable; and yet, that very Scruple which displeases us, may proceed from a Reverence for

R. 8. be made a Standard for others. 277 of GOD and Truth, and from such a Tenderness of Heart as is the Effect of his Renewing Grade. We should therefore be very ca. tious, how we judge each other, and take upon us to reject those whom perhaps GOD bas received.

●I REMEMBER, good Dr. Owen, whose andour was, in many respects, very recarries this fo far, as some where that some may perhaps have exreachence the faving Influences of the Holy spirit on Neir Hearts, who do not in Words acknowledge the Necessity, or even ine Reality of those Influences." Judging Mens Hearts, and judging their States, is a Work for which we are so ill qualified, that we have Reason to be exceeding thankful, it is not affigned to us. And when we are entering into such an Examination of their ,Character, as our Duty may in some particu-1ar Circumstances seem to require, we should be very folicitous, that we do not lay down er grary and precarious Rules. It seems indeed from for far as we can learn it, we may more farely judge by their present Temper and Conduct, than by the History of any Thing which has formerly passed in their ' Minds.

AND let me add it, as a necessary Caution here, that they, who never felt any of the extraordinary Emotions of Mind, which have

278 Nor the Experiences of others, SER. & been described under some former Heads, but have been brought to Religion by 1000. observable Methods, perhaps by calm rational Views of it, (of whom I believe there are great Numbers,) should be very outious, that they do not rashly censure such Things as I have now been representing, as if the were mere Enthusiasm. I cannot but this this a Criminal Limiting the Holy. Israel ", and fear it will be found highly displeasing to him, and in and to the Souls of those who all w themselves in it, and of others too, if they be such as are employed in the Ministerial Work: now to infift on, what in Comparison of this is but a small Matter, the apparent Rudeness and Petulancy of contradicting Facts, so veell attested affinany of this Kind have been, and running counter to the folid Effects which fuch Impressions have produced. The Ralbness which prevails under different Forms, among Men of the most opposite Sentiments, is too obvious; but if we would give of selves Leave calmly to weigh and Matters, our Spirits would be haracter may all Sides more moderate, and many lighthasty Censures would be suspended, which at present prove very little more, than the Ignorance, Pride, and Folly of those that pass then.

(2.) LE.T

(2.) I.ET us not make the Experiences if others a Standard for ourselves.

This is frequently the Case, and especially with those, who are naturally of an humble and tender Temper; for whose Peace fard Comfort therefore, one cannot but be pesuit ly folicitous. Having heard of some extraor cary Experiences of others, they are reade to ragine, because they can trace morning torn condent to these in their own Minds, that they are utter Strangers to real generation, and have nothing more than fuch Religiou Notions and Forms, as Natural Men may easily learn of each other.

_But what I have now been faying, of the Variety of the Divine Operations on the Heart, affords a solid Answer to such Scruples, when they arise in a pious Mind. Reflect, on this Occasion, how it is in the Works of Nature: There we know, that GOD Earks in all, so that He is the Life and leed is frace of the whole Creation; and yet, nav more allent Writer expresses it, "He Teems not to work:" His Agency is to revisible, and fecret, that did not Reason

and Scripture join to teach it, one might live a great many Years in the World, without knowing any Thing more, than that such and such Effects are produced by Ť 4 corre-

The Cause is oftentimes SFR. 8. 280 correspondent Second Causes; tho' in Arich Propriety of Speech, they are no Caufes at ali, but owe all their Efficacy to the Privite Presence, and Operation. Sense tells is, that the Sun enlightens the Earth, and warms it; that the Rain waters it, the Seeds produce Vegetables, and the Animals continue their proper? Race: But that GOD is the Father of Lights that he has prepared the Light and the un's that he visits the Earth, and cause descend into the Furrows thereof inte make the Grass to grow for Conte, and Corn and Herb for the Service of Man 2; that he sends forth his Spirit, and the Animal Race is created, and the Face of the Earth renewed ; this. I say, is what Multitudes of the Human Race are not aware of; because in an these Things he acts in a gentle, stated, and regular Manner, and employs Inferior Agents as the Instruments of bis Providence. And just thus gentle, filent, and regular are the Influences of bis Spirit up Mens Souls; and it is often impossible, e of actly to distinguish them from the haracter me of Parents and Ministers, and Reflections which feem to spring hightown Minds; tho' it is he, that gives us Counsel, while our Reins instruct us in our secret Musings'

Jam. i. 17. * Pſal. lxxiv. 16. y Pfal. lxv, 9, 10, 2 Psal. civ. 14. 2 Psal. civ. 30.

Sep. 2. best known from the Effect. 281 Musings, and that teaches us to profit by the Lessons which others give us.

By not therefore furprized, and be not Jeiected, the you cannot affign the Place, the Time, the Manner, in which your Conversion began; and tho' you are Strangers to the Terrors, the Sorrows, or the Transports of y, which you have heard one and another expects. The Wind blowsth where it listeth. and Spirit dispenses his Influences where, he pleases. But while the Way and Manner of his Operating may be secret and un-known, the Essect of it are sensible and evident; and as with regard to the Wind. thou hearest the Sound thereof, but canst not -tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; fo is every one that is born of the Spirit? You may not certainly know when to fix the precise Time of your Conversion, or how to trace the particular Steps by which it has been brought to pass; for as thou knowest not what is the Way of the Spirit, nor how editions do grow in the Womb of her that is iv more fil, even so thou knowest not the Works Town who maketh all d. But the' you cannot trace the Process of the Operation, the Effects of it are such as you may feel within · you, and by its Fruits it will be known . It is

282 Christians should be ready to SER. 8. is indeed desirable, to be able to give an Account of the Beginning and the Progress. of the Work of GOD upon your youls, as fome that are Regenerate can do; Jut this is not necessary, to evidence the Truth of Grace. Happy is he, who in this Case can say, as the Blind Man in the Gospel, One Thing 1 & know, that whereas I was blind, now I feet. For as you know, that there is Fire, y you see the Flame, tho' you know now w. or when it began: So also it may be interest into that you have really undergo a saving Change; tho' you know not now, or when it was wrought in your Hearts. answer the Characters Laid down in the preceding Discourses, assissintial to the truly Regenerate, (which are all comprehended in Repentance and Faith, producing an unfeigned Love and uniform Obedience,) you may trace the Cause from the Effect, with far greater Certainty than you could have traced fuch an Effect, as what would infallibly follow from any Cause, which you could have perceived in in your Mind previous to it. There great Awakenings, violent Terrors, Mandered or tick Joys, where there is no Saving Might. GOD on the Soul: But where the Divine Image is produced, and the Soul is actually renewed, we are fure, (as was before observed,) that Grace has been working, tho

SER. 8. communicate their Experiences. 283 we know not when, or where, or how.— And therefore on the whole, guarding agardt both these Extreams, and to cure them both,

(3.) LET Christians, in a prudent and humble Manner, be ready to communicate their Religious Experiences to 2. each other.

to undoubtedly intended, that the Variety of Some Operations should be observed and owned, the World of Grace, as well as in that of Nature; And as these Things pass in the Secret Ricesses of Mens Hearts, how should they be known, unless they will themselves communitate and declare them? And let me caution against that strange Averseness to all Freedoms of this Kind, which, especially in Persons of a re-ferved Temper, is so ready to prevail. Let not any think it beneath them to do it. You well know, that David, who was not only Example an admirable Genius, but a mighty s an except, was far from thinking it so: The contrary, deeply impressed with the Divine Condescension in all the gracious Vifits he had received from him, he calls, as it were, the whole pious World around him, that they might be edified, and comforted by the Relation: Come, says he, and bear bear, all ye that fear GOD, and I will declare what he has done for my Soul. He proclaimed it, not with his Voice and Harp alone, but with his immortal Perl: And many other noble and excellest Persons concurr'd with him; and the invaluable Treasure of their Experiences, in as great a Variety of Circumstances as we can will imagine, is transmitted to us in the resolution of Psalms. Can any just Reason the resolution of the Spirit, should be entirely filent on this Subject?

THERE may indeed be an Over-Forwardness, which is come apparent Effect of Pride and Selfationceit, and which, with thinking Porpie, may bring even the Sincerity of the Speaker into Question, or put his Indiscretion beyond all Possibility of being questioned. But it would be very unreasonable to argue, that because a Thing may be done ill, it cannot possibly be done well.

Why may not intimate Frienderen of their Hearts to each other on such dentiful Topicks? Why may not they, who have met with any Thing peculiar of this Kind, communicate it to their Minister? And, tho' I must in Conscience declare against

against making it absolutely and universally Term of Communion; yet, I am well affured, that in some Instances, a prudent and fericus Communication of these Things to a Christian Society, when a Person is to be admitted into Fellowship with it, has often answered very valuable Ends. By this Means **GOD** has the Honour of his own Work: ar inthers have the Pleasure of sympathizing Relator, both in his Sorrows, and they derive from hence some additional Streaction as to his Fitness for an Approach to the Lord's Table; they learn with Plensure the Divine Ressing which attends the Administration of Ordinances among them; and make Observations and Remarks, which may affire them in offering their Addresses to God, and in giving proper Advices to others who are in Circumstances like those related. To all which we may add, that the Ministers of Christ do, in particular, learn what may be a Means of forming them to a more Experimental Manner of Preaching, as well as in many Indiscover those, before unknown. Tolens of Success, which may strengthen their Hands in the Work of their great Master.

IT is by frequent Conversations of this Kind, that I have learnt many of the Par-'ticulars, on which I have grounded the preceding Discourse. I hope therefore, you will

286 How useful it may be to Ministers. S≥≥3. will excuse me, if on so natural an Occafion I have borne my publick Testimony, tr what has been so edifying to me, both as a Minister, and a Christian. And the tender Regard which I have for Young Persons training up for the Work of the Ministry, and my ardent Desire that they may learn the Language of Sion, and have "those pecuriar"
Advantages, which nothing but applicate " quaintance with Cases, and an ? "tion on Facts can give," has been reported. Inducement to me to add the Reflection, with which I conclude by Discourse, humbly hoping, that what you have heard upon this Occasion, will, by the Divine Blessing, furnish out release Matter for such Conversation as I have now recommended, to the Glay of GOD, and to the Advancement of Religion among you. Amen.





SERMON IX.

Die Ections to awaken'd Sinners.

Аст s іх. 6.

And he trembling and aftonished, faid, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?—

HESE are the Words of Saul, (who also is called Paul²,) when he was stricken to the Ground, as he was going to Damascus: And any one who had looked upon him in his present Circumstances, and known nothing more of him, than that View, in Capparison with his past Life, could have given, would have imagined him one of the most miserable Creatures that ever lived upon Earth, and would have expected, that he should very soon have been numbred among the most miserable of those in Hell.

He was engaged in a Course of such savage Cruelty, as can, upon no Principle of common Morality, be vindicated, even tho' the Christians had been as much mistaken, as he rashly and foolishly concluded they were. After having dragged many of them into Pri-. fon, and given his Voice against some that were put to Death, he persecuted others jrto. frange Cities; and had now obtained a sommission from the Sanhedrim at Jerusan to carry this holy, or rather this imperus Wer into Damascus b, and to bring I the Proselytes to the Religion of the Diessed Jesus, bound from thence to Jeng lem; probably: that they might there Je animad erted upon with greater Severiss, than could fafely have been attempted by the Yews in so cirtant a... City, unda Foreign Governour.

Bur, behold, as he was in the Way, Jesus interposes, clothed with a Lustre exceeding that of the Sun at Noon d. He strikes him down from the Beast on which he rode, and lays him prostrate on the Ground, ... calling to him with a Voice far more dreadful than that of Thunder, Saul, Saul, 10by

persecutest thou me ?

ANY one would have imagined, from the Circumstances in which he now beheld Saul, that Divine Vengeance had already begun to . feiz-

[▶] A&ts xxvi. 10,—12. c Acts ix. 2. d Acts xxvi. 13. 6 Acts ix. 4.

SER. 9. to enquire what he should do. seize him, and that full Execution would quickly have been done. But GOD's Ways are not as our Ways, nor are his Thoughts as our Thoughts f. Christ laid him almost as low as Hell, that he might raite him as high as the Third Heaven; of which he afterwards gave him a View in Vision, to anticipate his Reception into it 8. This Day of his Wiror and Astonishment was, in a nobler Sente than any other, the Day of his Birth; for he wanted ght to bow himself at the Foot of an injured viour, to offer him as it were a Blank, upon witch to write his own Terms of Peace; and as lean as he heard, that this glorious Person was Jejus, whom in his Members he had so long persecuted, he makes his Submiffion in these lively comprehenfive Words, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?—This was not a Time for a long Speech; but he that discerns all the secret Recesses of the Spirit, knew these few Words were full of a most important Meaning, and express'd not only a Grief of Heart for all that he had before been doing against Christ and his Kingdom, but the fincerest Resolution for the Future to employ himself in his Service, waiting only the Intimations of his wife and gracious Will, as to the most proper and acceptable Manner of beginning the Attempt.

Isai, lv. 8. g 2 Cor. xii. 2.

. U

290 His Case in some Measure may SER. 9.

THERE is, methinks, a poignant Kind of Eloquence in this short Expression, far beyond what any Paraphrase upon it can give: And our compassionate Lord accepted this Surrender. All his former Rebellions were no more remember'd against him; and before he rose from the Ground to which he fell on so terrible an Occasion, Christ gave him an Intimation, not only that his forfeited Life should be spared, so that he should get safe into the City to which he was bound; but that he should there be instructed in that Service, which fesus, whom be had persecuted, wouls him condescend to receive at his Hands.

I REPRESENT the Case thus largely, because I hope it is a Case, which in some Measure suits the Experience of some that hear me this Evening. Paul tells us, it was for this Reason, among others, that he himself obtained Mercy, tho' he was the Chief of Sinners, that in him, as the Chief, Jesus Christ might shew forth all Long-suffering, for a Pattern to them who should afterwards believe h.

Is there then, in this Assembly, any awaken'd and convinced Sinner? any one, that, appriz'd of his Folly, and sensible of his Misery, is desirous to fall at the Foot

SER. Q. suit the Experience of others. of Christ, and say with Saul, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? That which I see not, - teach thou me; and wherein I have done Iniquity, I will do so no more! - To such would I now especially address: And while I put the Question, Is there any such among us 2 I would fain persuade myself, there are feveral: For I humbly hope, that all the Labours that have been bestowed in the preceding Discourses are not in vain, nor all the Prayers that have been offer'd for their Success in value Prayers, which I doubt not have been carried by many of you into your Families and year Closets, as well as jointly presented to Gon in this publick Assembly. . Trusting therefore that it is thus with some, and praying that it may be a more frequent Case, I proceed,

SIXTHLY, To give some Directions to such, who are awaken'd by Divine Grace to a Sense of their Misery in an Unregenerate State, and are brought to desire Recovery from it.

To fuch I propose to give Directions: And to what Purpose would it be, to undertake to offer them to any others? Who would pretend to teach those, who are unconcerned about their Salvation, what Methods they

Job xxxiv. 32.

are to take, in order to their becoming truly Regenerate? This methinks would be like giving Directions, how those might dearn to write, who do not desire it, and willinot take a Pen into their Hands. All I could fay to fuch, while they continue in this Character, would vanish into empty Air: It would not, probably, be so much as observed and remember'd. I speak therefore to awaken'd Souls; and to such it is pleasant to address on this Head. Ananias undoubtedly undertook this Message to Saul with Chearfulness, to tell him what Christ wifuld have him .o do: And I would wir'r Pleasure and Chearfulness engage in the like Work; humbly hoping, that "ue will hear with Observation and Amention, will hear for themselves, and so hear for their Good k. And to this Purpose, let me advise you,—to attend to the Impressions that have been made upon you, with great Seriousness,—to break off every Thing that is contrary to them,—to feek for surther Knowledge in Religious Matters,—to pour out your, Soul before God in earnest Prayer, — to communicate the State of your Case to some experienced Christian,—to acquaint yourselves with such, as are much in your own Circumstances,— to fly immediately to Christ, as ready to receive all that come to him,—to dedicate your felives.

. to him, and to his Service, in the most solemn Manner,—to arm your selves to encounter with the greatest Difficulties in your Christian Course,—and finally, to take every Step in this Attempt, with a deep Sense of your own Weakness, and a humble Depen-dance upon Divine Grace to be communicated to you as the Matter requires.—These are the several Directions I would offer to you: And may they be impress'd in such a Manner on your Souls, that none of you may lose the Things that have been wrought!; but by the effectively working of the mighty Power of GOD^{1m} , such as he graciously has been pleased to bring to the Birth, may be brought forth ", and such as are awaken'd may be favingly renew'd!

i. I WOULD advise you to " attend to " the Impressions made upon you, with " great Seriousness."

THEY may perhaps take you a little off the World, and its Concernments; and some will blame you for suffering such an Interruption: But regard not that Censure. The Time will come, if you pursue these Things aright, when renewed Diligence, Prudence, and the Divine Bleffing will amply make amends for any present Hindrance, which these

· 2 John, ver. 8. Ephes. i. 19. Isai. lxvi. 9.

294 Attend to the Impressions you feel, SER. 9. these Impressions may occasion. And if it should be otherwise, were there not a Cause? If a Man seized with a threatening Distem-· per, should chuse, for a little while, to lay aside his usual Business, that he might attend to the Care of his Health, before the Symptoms grew incurable, would any Body blame him for this? On the contrary, would it not be looked upon as acting a very wife, prudent, and necessary Part? Much more may it be said here, It is not a light Thing for you; because it is your Life o: And if the Life is more than Meat, and the Bidy than Raiment, then furely the Soul is Incre to be regarded than either. And therefore what you do in your Worley Affairs, do moderately, and do not grudge that Retirement, which is so necessary in such a tender Circumstance as this.—I may apply to you, on this Occafion, those Words of Solomon; Through Defire a Man having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all Wisdom q. If you desire to attain Divine Wisdom, you must separate yourself from all other, Things to pursue it.—And it is the more necessary to attend to this now, because the Tempter may probably contrive to lay some more than ordinary Avocation in your Way, at a Time when the Interest of his Kingdom requires

Deut. xxxii. 47. P Matth. vi. 25. 9 Prov. xviii. 1.

you should be diverted from prosecuting those Views, which are presenting themselves to you, and by which you may so probably be rescued out of his Hands, and a put for ever out of his Power.

"every Thing, which is contrary to fuch Impressions as these."

SIN will immediately appear to have been your Disease, and your Ruin; and therefore, if ever you hope for Recovery, you must resolutely brank with that; not merely with this on that particular Evil, but with sin; and that not only for a little while, but entirely and for ever. A mortal irreconcilable War must be declared against in Every flessly Lust must be denied; every immoral Practice, for which your Heart may at any Time smite you, must be reformed; and if ever you expect to reap Mercy and Life, you must, as the Prophet expresses it, break up your fallow Ground, and not sow among Thorns: For Righteousness has no Fellowship with Unrighteousness, and Light no Communion with Darkness. And you may be assured, that as all Sin grieves the Spirit of GOD, and strengthens the heavy Fetters which lie upon the Soul; so those Sins which are committed

mitted after these Awakenings and Convictions, have a peculiar Guilt attending them, and do greater Despite to the Spirit of Which his Motions on the Soul have been vigorous and warm.

3. "SEEK further Knowledge," especially from the Word and Ordinances of God.

THE Influences of Divine Grace are not to be considered as a blind Impulse; but GOD's Spirit works on the Spirit of Man, as one Rational Being on another. The Apostle therefore; puts the Question with great Reason; How shall they believe in him, of whomethey have not heard ? And as some Knowledge is the Foundation, on which the Spirit of GOD ordinarily operates in Mens Hearts; so in Proportion to the Degree in which you attain further Light, into the Scheme of the Gospel, and of Salvation by Christ, it may be expected you will be more impressed by it. The Mention of this is so much the more necessary, as mistaken Notions of Religion often expose People, on the one Hand, to great Perplexities; and on the other, betray them into a false Peace, which one way or another will be Bitterness.

SER, 9. from the Word of GOD. the End.—Come therefore to the House of GOD, and attend Spiritual Preaching. The Question is not about Forms, but Things. Be not therefore ever-scrupulous about what is merely circumstantial in Religion, on the one Hand, or the other: But where you find most Spiritual Light and Improvement, there chuse generally to attend; not confining Religion to any particular Party, nor judging those who differ from you in their Sentiment or Practice; but calmly and humbly seeking your own Edification, leaving others to feek theirs, where they are persuaded in the Sight of God they may most probably find it.—Above all, remember in this Circum-Ameg to make the Word of GOD the Man of your Counsel x, and to judge of what you read and hear by the Tenor of that, as the Oracle of Eternal Truth; always attending the Reading of it with earnest Prayer to God, for the Illumination of his Spirit; as I shall afterward more particularly direct.— No other Books are to be set up in Opposition to this, or in Comparison with it; yet let it be your. Care, in Subordination to Scripture, to study the Writings of those faithful Servants of GoD in latter Ages, who themselves manifest a Sense of Practical Religion. Especially endeavour to find out and peruse those Pritings, which treat of Conversion and Regeneration. generation, and which contain Advice situates, to your Case. Blessed be God, and Language abounds with such; and every truly Christian Minister will be glad to directly you to them, and so far as he has a convenient Opportunity, to surnish you with them.

4. " POUR out your Soul before Gop " in earnest Prayer."

You cannot be unacquainted with the many Promises GoD has made in Scripture, for the Encouragement of those who desire to pray to bim in the Sincerity of their Hearts. You know, into how little a Compass Christ has crouded together Three equivalent Premises; Ask, and it shall be given you; Jeek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you's: And you cannot but remember the three-fold Encouragement, from the Success of those who have Recourse to the Expedient, which he has added in the most express and general Terms: For every one that asketh, receiveth; and be that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened z. Go therefore in a chearful Dependance upon this Promise: Go, and try the Truth of it. -Whither should a Creature in such Circumstances go, but to that GOD who has the Hearts of all in his Hand, as the Rivers of Water, and turns

tutis them whither soever he will ? And who Thouly go to him, rather than you? -And in what Circumstances should a distressed Creature think of looking and crying to him, than in these; where it sees itself surrounded with so much Danger, and yet feels an inward earnest Defire, not only of Deliverance, but of Holiness too? - Go therefore, and cast yourself at the Feet of God this very Evening; do it, as foon as you return to your Habitations; and if you cannot put your Thoughts and Defires into Words, at least figh and groan before the Lord. Mourn, if you cannot pray; and mourn, that you cannot; or rather be affured. bat unutterable Groaning have sometimes the greatest Efficacy, and prove the most prevailing Eloquence.

"IT will be no Wonder at all, if in these Circumstances Satan should endeavour to terrify you. It is his common Practice. So many Souls have vanquished him upon their Knees, that he dreads and hates the Posture: But draw an Argument from that very Opposition, to make you so much the more eager and importunate; and when your Heart is over-whelmed within you, fly unto the Rock

that is higher than you b.

I WILL add, Be not discouraged, tho' 活动 be not immediately imparted. Tho' you

^{*} Prov. xxi. 1. 🗦 Pfal. lxi. 2.

Communicate your Case Soft. b. you may feem to be cast out of God's significant yet look again towards his holy Temple & Tho' you feem to cry from the Deeps, and Most. from the Belly of Hell', the Bowell of a Heavenly Father will yearn over you, as returning Prodigals; and I doubt not, you will meet with the Reception, that Ephraie. found, when GOD faw him bemoaning and humbling bimfelf, because he had been as a. Bullock unaccustomed to the Yoke: When he cried, Turn thou me, and I shall be turned. for thou art the Lord my GOD; his Heavenly Father answers him in these most affectionate Words; (attend to them, @ thou returning Sinner, for thy Comfort in this Hour of Distress!) Is Ephraim my dear Son? ist "I pleasant Child? for since I spake against him, 1 do earnestly remember him still; therefore my Bowels are troubled for him, and I will furely bave Mercy upon him, saith the Lord.

5. I would advise you farther, that you "immediately communicate the State "of your Case to some experienced "Christian."

I know, there is a Backwardness, in Persons of your Circumstances, to do it; and it has been surprizing to me, to learn from the Converse of some, who in this Respect

^e Jonah ii. 4. ^e Ver. 2. ^e Jer. xxxi. 18, 20.

Remect have afterwards grown wifer, how long they have been pining away in their Sorrous, before they could be persuaded to concurr their Ministers, or Christian Friends. It is a Stratagem of Satan, against which I would by all Means caution you. And one would think, your own Reason should suggest some very obvious Advantages, attending the Method I propose, of opening your "Case freely to those, whom you think to be more experienced in these Things. The Impression may be revived upon your own Souls. even by the Account you give them: And their Advice may be exceeding useful to you, to guard you against the Wiles of the Enemy, which they have known, tho' hitherto you are Strangers to them; and to guide you into fuch Methods, as hy the Divine Blessing may farther promote that good. Work, which feems in any Measure to have been begun within you. You may also depend upon it, that it will engage their Prayers for you; which in this Case may have great Prevalency. And it will also naturally lead them to inspect your Conduct; and if they see you afterwards in Danger of being drawn aside, they may remind you of the Hopes once entertained, and the Impressions once made upon your Mind. — In this Respect you may hope, that by walking with

with wife Men you will be yet wifer fraction will foon find how happy an Exchange you make, when you give up your will and perhaps wicked Companions, that you may become the Companion of them that fear GOD, and that keep his Precepts 5; and may have your Delight in them, who in the Judgment of GOD are the Excellent of the Earth, however they may be despised and derided by Men.

6. I would also advise, that you "en"deavour to fearch out those, if there
"be any such about or, near you, who
"are much in your own Circum"stances."

OBSERVE, especially among Young People, whether there are any that seem of late to be grown more serious than ordinary; and particularly, more constant in attending the Ordinances of God, and more cautious in venturing on Occasions and Temptations to Sin: And if you can discover such, endeavour to form an Acquaintance with them. Try by proper Hints, how far their Circumstances resemble yours; and as you find Encouragement, enter into a stricter, Friendship with them, founded on Religion, and intended to promote it in each others Hearts. Associated

Prov. xiii. 20. Pfal. cxix, 63. Pfal. xvi. 3.

Thelves in little Bands for Christian Con-werfe and Prayer: And by this Means you will frengthen the Hearts of each id ir. For on the one Hand, what they tell you of their own Experience, will much confirm you in a Persuasion, that what you find in your elves is not a mere Fancy, but is really a Divine Work begun on your Hearts, and will give you Encouragement to pursue it as fuch; for as Face answers to Face in Water, so does the Heart of Man to Man': And on the other Hand, the Observation of your pious Zeal will quicken others, and may occasion the Revival of Religion in the Hearts of elder Christians; as, I bless God, I have Found some Things of this Kind have done. and hope, (and through the Divine Bleffing expect,) to find it more and more. Therefore exhort one another daily, while it is called To Day, left any of you should be hardened through the Deceitfulness of Sin k. Strengthen ye the weak Hands, and confirm the feeble Knees 1: And be assured, that while you are endeavouring to belp others, you will find in yourselves the First-fruits of this happy Attempt; and while you water others, you will be watered also yourselves m.

7. It is an Advice of the highest Importance,

¹ Prov. xxvii. 19. k Heb, iii. 13. Isai. xxxv. 3. Prov. xi. 25.

portance, that "whoever you are," would immediately fly to Chrift, "and repose the Consideration Souls upon him."

OBSERVE, that I urge you, ATHOEVER YOU ARE, to fly immediately to Christ: And this I do, to guard against a strange Notion, which some are ready to entertain as if we were to bring something of our own Righteousness and Obedience to him, to render us worthy of being accepted by him. But this is a grand Mistake. The Blessings of the Gospel are not to be considered, as Matter of Bargain and Sale: No, if we come to buy Wine and Milk, it must be without Money and without Price "; and whoever will take of the Water of Life, must do it freely . If he pretend to offer an Equivalent, he forfeits his Share in the Invitation; and must be made to know, that the Price he offers, is a great Affront to the Value of the Bleffings, for which he would thus barter.-Let this then be your Language, "Lord, I " have undone mylelf, and in me is no Help: " I see nothing in myself, which makes me " worthy of thy Regard; but this I know. " that where Sin has abounded, Grace does " much more abound, and reigns through Righ-" teousness unto Eternal Life by Jesus Christ 🐆 " through

^{*} I(ai. lv. 1. Rev. xx11. 17. PRom. v. 20, 21.

the whom, thou hast assured me in the Wood, that Eternal Life is the Sift of the how much the more undeserving I have been, by so much the more will I celebrate the Riches of the Grace, in making me a Vesset of Mercy, and a Monument of Love throughout all Eternity.—Blessed unto thee, thou wilt in no wise cast out:

"Behold, I come, and cast myself at the Feet; receive me, and put me among the Children, tho I deserve not the very Crumbs that fall, from the Table."

You will not, I hope, imagine, that when I give fuch Advice as this, I mean to infinuate, that a Person purposing to continue in his Sins may nevertheless come, and receive the Blessings of the Gospel: For that would be no other, than in the grossest Manner to pervert, and contradict, the whole Tenor of it. But this I say, and repeat it, that when once a Sinner finds himself, by Divine Grace, disposed to turn from his Sins to GOD, and made willing to accept the Mercy tender'd in the Gospel, of which a Deliverance from Sin, and a Renovation of Nature, are a great, important, and essential Part; he may with Chearfulness apply himself to

Rom. vi. 23. John vi. 37. Jer. iii. 19. Matt. xv. 27.

the great Redeemer, as one of those whim he came on purpose to deliver; and in freportion to the Degree, in which he describe en the Sincerity of his Sentiments, he if a open his Heart to Comfort, how great foever his former Unworthines has been, and now lately soever such Impressions may have been made upon his Heart.

8. "MAKE the Dedication of your felves "to Christ, and his Service, as folemn, "a Thing as you can."

WE read, in the AEts,, of some that were baptized, and publickly received into the Church the very same Day in which the were converted ": And tho' a Change of Circumstances may at present render it convenient to defer doing it for some Time with the Solemnity of the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper, which is peculiarly intended for that Purpose; because it is proper, that the Efficacy of your Repentance and Conversion should first of all be so far seen, as in the Judgment of Charity to approve the Sincerity of it: Yet I think, when you feel your Hearts absolutely determined for GOD, you should in a solemn Manner lay kold of his Covenant, in fecret at least, as joon as possible; and declare, as see, fore

SER. . in a solemn Manner to Christ. 307 fore him that fearcheth all Hearts, the Sincertt Manat Acceptance.—Some have recommended the doing this in a written Engagemin and there are several very affecting Forms of this Kind in Books on this Subject, which may very profitably be used.

But I hope, the Fulness of your Heart will dictate something of this Kind, if such Helps should be wanting, or if any peculiar Consideration should prevent their being used .- And surely, if you feel the Love of the Blessed-Jesus glowing in your Hearts as you ought, you will need no other Engagement to yield yourselves to him. That Love will be inflead of Ten Thousand Arguments; and will see a secret Charm in the View , of serving him, which will engage your very Soul to spring forward with Vigour and Eigerness to every proper Instance of it. The Dread of Future Punishment has certainly its The, to restrain from the Commission of Sin, especially in an Hour of pressing Temptation; and the Hope of that exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory, which the Gospel promises, will have a greater Efficacy upon a generous Mind: Yet I will venture to fay, that a Heart powerfully impress'd with the Love of Jesus will have a yet stronger Influence than either of these. Cordial Friendfrip needs not to be bired to perform its proper Office. Love is a Law to itself: It adda X 2

308 Recollect the Vows you have made, FER.9 adds a delightful Relish to every Altempt for the Service of its Object: An il is re-oft. evidently thus in the present Case. Ford," will the Christian say, "wilt thou do me " the Honour to accept any feeble Attempt" for thy Service, which I can form? I " thank thee for it; and bow my Hest " before thee in the most grateful Acknow-" ledgments, that thou favourest me with " an Ability to discharge, in any Degree, " the Fulness of my grateful Heart in pre-". fenting them: Oh that my whol? Soul might " daily life before thee, as an acceptable Sa-" crifice, in the Flame of Love! Oh that I " might always feel my Heant enlarged; to " run the Way of thy Commandages : '! " Were the Degree of my Future Happines " from this Moment invariably fixed, I " would still pursue this delightful Business; " for there is no other, in which my Soul " could find a Pleasure equal or comparable " to it." If you feel fuch Thoughts as these rising in your Mind, breathe them out before the Throne from Day to Day: And when you have done it, recollect frequently the Vows of GOD that are upon your; and fee, that baving sworn, you perform it y, and maintain in the whole of your Lives a Conduct agreeable to fuch a Profession as ! this.

9. " G JR D

w Psal, cxix. 32. Psal, lvi, 12. Psal, cxix. 106.

IR D up the Loins of your Mind, encounter with a great Deal of Difficulty in your Christian Course."

'YMANY are the Difficulties that you must pect; great and possibly for a while inentaging Difficulties. It is commonly faid, indeed, that those Difficulties which attend the Entrance on a Religious Life, are the greatest; and in themselves considered, no Doubt but they are so: They arise from many Quarters, and unite all together in the same Design, of keeping you from a believing Application to Christ, and a resolute Closure with him. In this respect, Evil sometimes arises to a Man in his own House 2; and those, whose near Relation should rather engage them to give the Young Convert the best Assistance, where his most important Interests are concerned, are on the Contrary ready to lay a Stumbling-Block in his Way; and perhaps act, as if they had rather he should have no Religion at all, than change a few Circumstances in the Outward Profession of it. . Worldly Interest too is perhaps to be facrificed; and Conscience cannot be preserved without giving up the Friendship of those, whom at any other Expence but ·Conscience, a Man would gladly oblige.

² Matth. x. 35, 36,

And it is no Wonder, if Satan make his tremost Efforts, and these very unway sed too, that he may prevent the Revolt of the Subjects, or rather the Escape of his Prisoners.

The Christian is therefore called upon by the Apostle, to arm himself as for a Combas, and that at all Points; to put on the whole.

Armour of GOD, that he may be able to with stand in the Evil Day; and having done all, to stand.

Nor must you, my Friends, tho' as soon as you have put on your Harness you gain some important Victory, boast as if you might fecurely put it off b. Your whole Life must be a Series of Exercise. Through much Opposition, as well as much Tribulation, wow must enter into the Kingdom of GOD : And tho' your Dissipulties may generally be greatest at first, yet your Encouragements then may perhaps be so peculiarly great, and your Spirits under their first Religious Impressions so warm, that other Difficulties, in themfelves smaller, may press more sensibly upon you. E.vour therefore to keep yourselves in a prepared Posture: Put on a steady Resolution; and to support it, fit down and count the Cost, lest having begun to build you shamefully desist, and be not able to sinish it d; or having put your Hand to the Plough; you

^{*} Ephef. vi. 11, 13. b 1 Kings xx. 11. Acta xiv. 22. d Luke xiv. 28,—30.

SER. J. and look to GOD for Strength. 311
you should look back, and become unfit for
the Kingdom of GOD. And therefore,

10. Let every Step in this Attempt
"be taken, with a deep Sense of your
"own Weakness, and a humble De"pendance upon Divine Grace to be
"communicated to you as the Matter
"requires."

RECOLLECT seriously what I was telling you in a former Discourse, of the Necessity of the Divine Agency and Interposition; and remember, it depends upon GOD, not only to begin the good Work, but also to carry it on and perform it until the Day of Jesus Christ f. If we trust in our own Hearts, especially after this Solemn Admonition, this plain Instruction, added to such frequent Experience, we are Fools indeed 8. Let us therefore trust in the Lord, and not lean to our own Understanding h. And do you, my Friends, who have but just listed yourselves in this holy War, every one of you say, with an humble yet chearful Heart, In the Name of our GOD will we set up our Banners. And if thus you wait on the Lord, you shall renew your Strength; and even the feeblest Soul thall be enabled by Divine Grace to X 4 mount

Luke ix. 62. f Phil. i. 6. Prov. xxviii. 26. Prov. iii. 5. Pfal, xx. 5.

mount up with Wings as Eagles, and to precis on from one Degree of Religious Proprogement to another, while the Youths Frank and be weary, and the Young Men short utterly fall k. The Apostle expresses, in the liveliest Manner, his Dependance on the Divine Re^{ζ} deemer to communicate this Grace in a profes per Degree, when he fays, Let us come boldhi to the Throne of Grace, that we may obtain Mercy, and find Grace to help in Time of Need 1; plainly implying, that it may be obtained, if we have but Hearts to feek for it: Which, as on the one Hand it effectually takes off all idle Excuses for the Neglect of our Duty, pleaded from our own acknowlledged Weakness any further than we are supported by the Divine Power; so on the other Mand it animates the Heart, that fenfible of its various Infirmities defires nevertheless to go forth to the Work of God. and to confecrate all its Faculties to his Service; using them such as they are for GOD, and humbly feeking from him the Enlargement of them.

Go therefore, my Friends, into the Divine Presence; and while under a Sense of this, be not discouraged, tho' Mountains of Opposition may lie in your Way. Those Mountains shall be made low, and spread themselves into a Plain before you m; while you

ga

^k Isai. xl. 30, 31. Heb. iv. 16. Isai. xl. 4.

SER 9 Swith a Dependance upon GOD. 313 go forth under the Influences of the Spirit of the Line who is able to make all Grace his People n.—Of this Paul in our Text was a most celebrated Instance, who not only received, as was here promised, Directions what he should do, but had Strength -also given him to perform it; a Strength, ' which was made perfett and illustrious in his Weakness : And when, in Consequence of this, he had attained to very distinguishing Improvements in Religion, and had been enabled to act up in the most honourable Manner, not only to the Christian Character in general, but to that of a Minister and an Apostle, he acknowledges in all his abundant Labours, that it was not he, but the Grace of GOD that was with him P.

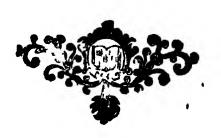
If it be thus with you, my Brethren, you will be established and built up in your most boly Faith q. The most agreeable Hopes we form concerning you, when we see you under such serious Impressions as this Discourse supposes, will be answered; and they who have spoken to you the Word of GOD, on such Occasions as these, will have the Pleasure to think, that they have not run in vain, nor laboured in vain.

AND now, if these Directions, which I have offered

^{• 2} Cor. ix. 8. • 2 Cor. x11. 9. P 1 Cor. xv. 10. Col. 11. 7. Jude, ver. 20. Phil. 11. 16.

314 This may issue in Regeneration. ERR. 9. offered to you with great Plainness and Frees dom, but with the fincerest Desire your Edification and Establishment in deligion, be feriously pursued, I shall have the Satisfaction of thinking, that the' I might find you in the Number of the Unregenerate when I began these Lectures, I shall carry you'r on along with me through the only Head. that yet remains to be handled; and shall indeed address myself to you, as those who were sometimes Darkness, but are now Light in the Lord', when I proceed to address to those who have been renewed by Divine Grace, which I promised as my Last General, and with which I shall conclude my Discourses on this important Subject.

Ephef. v. 8,





SERMON X.

An Address to the Regenerate, founded on the preceding Difcourses.

· JAMES i. 18.

Of his own Will begat he us with the Word of Truth, that we should he a Kind of First-Fruits of his Creatures.

INTEND the Words which I have now been reading, only as an Introduction to that Address to the Sons and Daughters of the Lord Almighty, with which I am now to conclude these Lectures; and therefore shall not enter into any Critical Discussion, either of them, or of the Context. I hope, God has made the Series of these Discourses in some Measure useful to those, for whose

216 When Sinners will not bear, SERV 10. Service they were immediately intended: But if they have not been so to all gend if with Relation to many I have la lateration vain from Sabbath to Sabbath, I cannot be furpriz'd at it. What am I better than my Fathers 2? It has in every Age been their Complaint, that they have stretched out their's Hands all the Day to a disobedient and gainfaying People's that the Bellows have been burnt, and the Lead confumed of the Fire, but the Dross has not been taken away: Such reprobate Silver have Multitudes been found . Yea, the Lord Jesus Christ himself, who spake with such unequall'd Eloquence, with fuch Divine Energy, yet met with Multitudes, who were like the deaf Adder; that would not hearken to the Voice of the wisest Charmer d: And furely the Disciple is not above his Master, nor the Servant above his Lord .

WHEN indeed we consider the infinite Importance of the Message we address to you, Oh ye perishing Sinners, we hardly know how to give over, or to take a Denial. We seel a strong Impulse on our Hearts, to give Line upon Line, and Procept upon Precept: As a Physician that loves his Patient, when he sees the Distemper prevailing

SEN. LOI we must turn to such as will. 317 ing and has run through the whole Range of Midicines, is ready, while Life yet remains that entirely to give over, but to repeat crain what he had prescribed unsuccessfully before. And if God spares our Lives, no Doubt many of those Things which I have before been urging, must in Substance be repeated. But at present I will desist: I-know not what more, or farther, to fay: And if you are utterly unimpre/s'd with what I have already laid before you, especially with regard to the Character of the Unregentrate,—the Nature of Regeneration,—the absolute Necessity of it, - and of the Divine Agency in producing it; —I know not what further to urge, and must leave you, either to the Grace, or the Judgment of God. The Time will certainly come, when, you will all see, and own the Importance of these Things. The Word of GOD will, in one Sense or another, take hold of every Soul that hears it, and perhaps on some of you, in a very terrible Manner, and in a very little Time. But if it do, I may fay with the Apostle Paul, when in Token of the Solemnity with which he spoke, he shook his Raiment, and took Leave of his obstinate Hearers, I am clean from your Blood ; and fince you refuse to be instructed, I turn to those who will regard what I say. And thus, accord318 The Regenerate should bless GOD SER. 10. according to the Method I at first proposed,

SEVENTHLY, To conclude these Discourses with an Address to Those, who, by Divine Grace, are experimentally acquainted with this great Work of Regeneration; too shew them, how they ought to be affected, with the Consideration of the Truths that have been offered, and what Improvement they should make of such a Course of Sermons, as you have lately been attending.

Our of a General Regard to the Gracy. of GOD, and the Good of Souls, you have attended on what has hitherto been ftoken to Persons of a very different Character; and I hope, not altogether without some sensible Refreshment and Advantage: But now bear more immediately for yourselves, and suffer a Word of Exbortation in such Particulars as these.—Be thankful to GOD for what you have experienced: —Improve it as an Engage-ment to behave in a suitable Manner: —Study to promote the Work of GOD upon the Hearts of others: - And long for that Bleffed World, where the Change that is now begun, and gradually advancing in your Souls, shall be universal and compleat.—Your own Wisdom and Piety have, no Doubt, prevented me in each of these Particulars; but you will be glad

SER 10. for what they have experienc'd. 319 had to enter more fully into the Reflection, then you could do, while it was interminglish it is with other Thoughts.

"Acknowledgements of Praise to the "GOD of all Mercy, for the Expe"rience you have had of a Regene"rating Change."

I WOULD now address this Exportation and Charge, to every one of you, who thro' Divine Grace hope you can say, that you are born again; to all who can say, that GOD has of his own Will begotten you with the Word of Truth, that you may be a Kind of First-Fruits of his Creatures. To you I would say, Sing unto the Lord, O ye Saints of, his, and give Thanks at the Remembrance of his Holiness and Goodness h. Give Thanks to the Father, who has made you meet to be Partakers of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light '. Join your Voices, and your Hearts, in the most chearful Hymns of Praise, whatever your different Circumstances are. Let the Young and the Old, the Rich and the Poor, the Honourable and the Mean, rejoice together; if any may be called Poor, who are thus enriched; if any may be accounted Mean, who are thus bonoured. Bless, the Lord at all Times, let bis Praise continually be in VOUS your Mouths k; and endeavour to carry along with you, through the darkest Road you travel, and the bitterest Sorrows you take, Chearfulness in your Hearts, and Projec on your Tongues; considering — how important the Blessing is, with which the Lord has favoured you; — how Few there are, who partake of it; — and in the Midst of how much Opposition, the Divine Grace has taken hold of your Souls, and wrought its Wonders of Love there.

1. Consider, my Christian Friends, "how important this Favour is, which "God has bestowed upon you," in thus begetting you, as a Kind of Virst-Fruits of his Creatures.

Justly indeed may I say, Behold, what manner of Love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be regenerated by his Grace, and so be called, and that with Propriety, the Sons of GOD!! Justly may I say to you, now you are affembled in the Courts of the Lord, in those emphatical Words of David, Oh come, let us worship, and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker m: For it is he that has made us, and not we ourselves, with regard to this Second, as well as the First Creation; and

we

^k Pfal. xxxiv. 1. 1 I John jii. 1. ^m Pfal. xcv. 6.

SER. 10. Should excite to Thankfulness. 321 we in Consequence of it, are in the noblest Spale his People, and the Sheep of his Pesture: Exter therefore into his Gates with Thankf-giving, and into his Courts with Praise; be shankful unto him, and bless his Name.

My Brethren, it is a Favour, in which the Salvation of your Souls is concerned; and can that be small? or ought it ever to be thought of, but with the highest Emotion, and Enlargedness of Heart? The gracious Purposes of GOD towards his Children are, to make every one of them higher than the Kings of the Earth o, to give them more Told Satisfaction than Crowns and Kingdoms an afford, and at length to raise them to a Diadem of Immortal Glory. Oh what Reason have you, with the Apostle, to say, Blessed he the GOD and Father of sur Lord Jesus Christ, who according to his abundant Mercy, has begotten us again to a lively Hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the Dead, even to the Hope of an Inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in Heaven for us, who are kept by the Power of GOD through Faith unto Salvation P! Survey this great Privilege, which God has already given you, this high Security, these glorious Hopes. Has He not brought the Beginning of Glory already into

<sup>Pfal. c. 3, 4.
Pfal. lxxxix. 27.
P I Pet.
3, 4, 5.</sup>

your Souls? Has He not wrought you to a Filial Temper, and taught you to cry Alpha, Father? Has He not, in some Measure, formed and fashioned your Minds to a Meetness to dwell with Angels and perfected Spirts in Heaven? so that you can now say, even with Relation to that which you already feel, that you are no more Strangers and Foreigners, but Fellow-Citizens with the Saints, and of the Houshold of GOD. You are even now the Sons of GOD, and it doth not yet appear what you shall be? but there's enough appears, and enough known at present, of what you shall be, and of what you are, to rever, to delight, to transport the Heart.

AND is not this too, Oh thou afflicted Soul, who art called to encounter with the most painful Dissipulties, enough to be the Means of thy Support, and to afford thee Matter for thy strong Consolation? You that are tossed with Tempests, and obliged to struggle under various and long-continued Burdens, have you not here a foy that the World can neither bestew nor impair, a Pleasure in Publick and in Secret Duties, and a Hope which is as the Anchor of the Soul both sure and stedsast, entering into that within the Vail, and so enabling you to out-ride these Storms and Tempests? How glorious

^a Gal. iv. 6. ^c Eph. ii. 19. ^c I John iii. 2, ^c Ifai. liv. 11. ^a Heb. vi. 19.

glorious does your Lot appear, when view'd in the Light of Scripture? You are expressly told. All Things are yours w: The Lord will give Grace and Glory, and no Good Thing will be with-hold from you x: All the Paths of the Lord are Mercy and Truth to you y; and e'er long you shall see, how they are fo. You have a Sight by Faith of the Inhe-, retance appointed for kis Children; but he does not intend merely a diflant Prospect for you: You shall go in, and possess that good Land, and shall e'er long be absent from the Body, and present with the Lord : Yea, the flord Jesus Christ e'er long shall come to be glorified in his Saints, and to be admired in Tall them that believe b; to be glorified and admired, in and by you in particular; when bearing the Image of your Heavenly Father, you shall rise far beyond this Earth, and all its vain Anxieties, and vainer Amusements, to dwell for ever in his Presence. And what is there in this World, that you imagine you want, which is by any Means to be compared - with these Enjoyments and Hopes? Surely, Sirs, in such a View, you should be much more than content; and should feel your Inward Admiration, Love, and Joy, bursting the Bonds of Silence, and tuning your Voices.

w 1 Cor. iii. 21. Pfal. lxxxiv. 11. Pfal. lxxxiv. 11. Pfal. xxv. 10. Deut. iv. 22. 2 Cor. v. 8. 2 Thess. i. 10.

Voices, that have been broken by Light, into the most chearful and exalted Antisem of Praise. Especially when you consider,

2. "How few there are, that partrike f
"this important Favour, which God
"has extended to you."

I HOPE I need not, after all I have faid, remind you at large, that I intend not by any Means to speak, as excluding those of different Forms and different Experiences; as if, in Consequence of that Diversity they had neither Part nor Let in this Market. I hope that many, who are not fo ready, \s it were to be wish'd, to receive one another, are nevertheless in this Respect received by Christ to the Glory of GOD d. Yet the Temper and Conduct of the Generality of Mankind, even under a Christian Profussion, too plainly shews, that they have the Marks of Eternal Ruin upon them: And one can form no Hope concerning them, confishent with the Tenor of the whole Word of God, any other than this, that possibly they may hereafter be changed into something contrary to what they are, and in that Change be / happy.

Now that you are not left among the wide extended Ruins of Mankind, but are fet as.

Pillars

^{*} Acts viii. 21. * Rom. xv. 7.

Pilhars in the Building of God, is what you have been taught by the preceding Difcourses to refer to the Grace of GOD, which has taken and polished you to the Form ou now bear: Or, as the Evangelist expresses it, in Language more suitable to the Subject before us, The Power, or Privilege, to become the Sons of GOD, is what he gives to as many as receive him; and it is manifest as to your Regeneration, that you are born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD: For we love him, because he first loved us ; and whathever our Attainments be, there is no true Believer but will be ready, with the Apostle Paul, to say, By the Grace of GOD I am what I am g.

AND now when these Two Thoughts are taken in this Comparison with each other, how deeply should they impress our Minds! and how should it excite us to the most lively Gratitude, to consider, that when so many of our Fellow Creatures perish, even under the Sound of the Gofpel; that when they live and die under the Power of a Corrupt and Degenerate Nature, despising all the Means which God has given them of becoming better, and turning them into the Occasion of greater Mischief; GOD should

John i. 12, 13. f 1 John iv. 19. f 1 Cor. XV. 10.

326 Grace has laid hold of you SER. 10. should graciously incline our Hearts to a wifer and better Choice! It is indeed a melancholy, Reflection, that the Number of those who are made wife to Salvation should be fo small: yet it is an endearing Circumstance in the Divine Goodness to us, that when it is so finall, we should be included in it: As no Doubt it would appear to every truly Religious Person in the Ark, that when but Eight Souls were faved from the Deluge, he should be one.—There is now a Remnant, fays, the Apostle, according to the Election of Grace h: To that Grace therefore should we render the Praise. We have indeed chosen him; but it is in Consequence of kis chusing us :: We have said, The Lord is my Portion; but let us remember to bless Him, that He has given us that Counsel k, in Confequence of which we have been inclined to do it. Again,

3. CONSIDER "in the Midst of how "much Opposition the Grace of GOD "has laid hold on your Souls, and "wrought its Wonders" of Love "there."

CHRISTIANS, look into your own Hearts; yea, look back upon your own Lives, and fee, whether many of you have not

Rom. xi. 5. I John xv. 16. Pfal. xvi. 5, 7.

SER. 10. in the midst of much Opposition. 327 not Reason to say, with the great Apostle, It is a faithful Saying, and worthy of all Acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the World to save Sinners; of whom I am Chief!: And et to me, who am less than the least of all Saints, is this Grace given m, that I should be a Regenerate Adopted Child of GOD, begotten to an Inseritance of Eternal Glory.

" Он тау one Christian say, "How obstinately did I strive against my own " Happiness! like a poor Creature, that " having received some dangerous Wound, " and being Delirious with a Fever attendit, fruggles with the Hand that is "ftretched out to heal him. How did I draw back from the Yoke of Gop! How " did I trifle with Convictions, and put them " off from one Time to another! So that " $\ddot{G}OD$ might most righteously have " awakened any Heart rather than mine. He "admonished me by his Word, and by his " Providence: He sent Afflictions; he " wrought out Deliverances for me : And " yet I went on to harden my Heart, as if " I had been afflicted, and delivered, that " I might work greater Abominations "; till " the Lord being merciful to me, laid hold " upon me, and drew me out of Sodom"." And

1 I Tim. i. 15. m Ephes. iii. 8. n Jer. vii. 10. Gen. xix. 16.

AND here another Christian will be feady. to say within himself, " If the Grail of " GOD wrought sooner upon me, when " my Soul was more pliant, when wy " Heart was comparatively tender, In The " fancy or Childhood, or in early Youth; yet what ungrateful Returns have I fince, " made for his Mercy! How defective have " I been in those Fruits of Holiness, which " might reasonably have been expected from " me, who have so long a Time been " planted in the House of the Lord Alas " for me! that I have flourished no more in the Courts of my GOD?. How offen " have I forgotten and forfaken him, how con's " and negligent has my Spirit been, how " inconstant my Walk, how indolent my " Behaviour, for these many Years that have " passed since I was first brought into his "Family! How little have I done in his " Service, in Proportion to the Advantages " I have enjoyed! All this He foresaw; all " the Instances, in which my Goodness would " be as a Morning Cloud, and as the Early " Dew q; all the Instances, in which this per-" verse Heart of mine, so prone to back-" flide, should turn afide and start back " from him like a deceitful Bow": And " yet He has Mercy upon me, I know not. " why: I can't pretend to account for it

Psal. xcii. 13. 4 Hos. vi. 4. Psal. lxxviii. 57.,

" any otherwise than by saying, Even so, " Tather, for so it seemed good in thy Sight': "Thou hast Mercy on whom thou wilt have Mercy, and thou hast Compassion on whom thou wilt have Compassion t. I have re-" volted deeply from thee, again and again; " yet thou sufferest me not to be lost to this "very Day, nor wilt thou ever suffer it:
"Thou restorest my Soul; thou leadest me in " the Paths of Righteousness for thy Name's " Sake ". Having therefore obtained Help "of, &OD, I continue to this Day ": And " farely Goodness and Mercy shall sillow me all the Days of my Life; and unworthy as I am so much as to enter into thine " House below, I skall dwell in the House of the Lord for ever above . Thus, "Lord, thou makest me, as it were, a "Wonder to myself; and I hope to express my Admiration and my Gratitude through-" out Eternal Ages: And if I can vie with " the rest of thy Redeemed Ones in nothing " else, I will at least do it in bowing low " before thy Throne, and acknowledging " that I am of the Number of the most "'unworthy, in whom my Lord has been " pleased to glorify the Riches of his Mercy, " and the Freedom of his Grace."

In

Matt. xi. 26. Rom. ix. 15. Psal. xxiii. 3. Acts xxvi. 22. Psal. xxiii. 6.

330 Improve it as an Engagement Ser.10.

In the mean Time, Christians, I call you, often to entertain yourselves with such Views as these, often to excite your Hearts by such lively Considerations: I call you, in the Name of your Father and your Savious, a whole Life of Gratitude and Praise. And this leads me to add,

[2.] "IMPROVE those Experiences—you "have had of Divine Grace, as an "Engagement to behave in a suitable "Manner."

REMEMBER the lively Admonition of the Text, that you were begotten by him for this very Purpose, that you should be a Kind of First-Fruits of his Creatures. See therefore, that you be entirely consecrated to him, and behave as becomes the Children of GOD, in the Midst of a crooked and perverse Generation; being not only harmless and blameless among them, but shining as Lights in the World, and holding forth that Word of Life, by which he has begotten you to himself, and quickened you when you were dead in Trespasses and Sins? God has now brought you into a most honourable Relation: He may therefore well expect more, much more from you, than from others. He has made you Priests to himself, and you

⁷ Phil. ii. 15, 16. 2 Ephef. ii, 1, 5. 2 Rev. i. 6.

SER. 10. to behave in a fuitable Manner. 331 are therefore to offer up Spiritual Sacrifices, acceptable to GOD by fefus Christ. You were once Darkness, but now are ye Light in the Lard; walk therefore as Children of Light. Weinfember, you are not your ownd; your Time, your Possession, and all your Capacities for Service, are the Property of your Heavenly Father.—And permit me to remind you, that if you define to see this Doctrine of Regeneration prevail, you, who pretend to be experimentally acquainted with it, must take great Care, that your Behaviour may not only be Innovent, but Exemplary: Otherwise many with be ready to blaspheme the holy Name of that GOD c, whom you call your Father; and you are like to bring a Reproach upon the Houshold of Faith, which probably you will never be able to roll away.

And our Hopes is too little confidered and regarded; and the Reason why the World thinks so meanly of it, is, because we ourselves are so insensible of its Excellency. Did we apprehend it more, we should surely be more soliciteous to walk worthy of that Calling wherewith we are called, that High and Holy Calling. Let me therefore exhort you, to endeavour to loosen your Affections more from these Entanglements of Time and Sense, which

³ 1 Pet. ii. 5. ^c Ephef. v. 8. ^d 1 Cor. vi. 19. ^g 2 Sam. xii. 14. ^f Ephef. iv. i. ^g

fo much debase our Minds, and dishonour. our Lives. Yield your felves unto GOD, as those that are alive from the Dead : Employ, with a growing Zeal, to the Honour of God, that renewed Life which he has given you: Be not conformed to this World, but be ye transformed by the Renewing of your Minds h: And let your Conversation and Behaviour be like those, who feel the constraining Influences of Divine Love i; who are, not in Form, but in Reality, devoted to GOD; and who would be continually waiting for his Salvation k, with that Kemper, in which you could most desire, that Salvation should find you when it comes.

[3.] LET those, who have experienced the Power of Divine Grace themselves, " study to promote the Work of GOD " upon the Hearts of others."

LABOUR, as much as possible, to spread this Temper, which God has wrought in your Hearts; for you can't but know, that with it you fpread true Happiness, which alone is to be found, in that Intercourse with the great Author of our Being, for which this lays a Foundation, and in the regular Exercise of those Powers which are. thus \

⁸ Rom. vi. 13. h Rom. xii. 2. ³ 2 Cor. v. 14. E Gen. xlix. 18.

thus fanctified. No sooner was Paul converted himself, but he presently set himself to bring others to Christ, and to preach the Faith which once he destroyed. And David Love to himself Then will I teach Transgressors thy Ways, and Sinners shall be converted unto thee.

Ir therefore God has called us to the Office of the Ministry, as the Experience of this Change on our own Hearts will be our best Qualification for our Publick Work, *(and indeed fuch a Qualification that nothing els can supply the Want of it;) so it will Jurely excite us in a very powerful Manner, to apply vigorously to this Care. That which we have not only heard, but seen with our Eyes, and looked upon, and handled of the Word of Life, let us declare to others; that their Fellowship also may be with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ n. Let us de-clare it in our Publick Discourses, and never be ashamed to bear our Testimony to that Grace, to which we are so much indebted; so that Grace, by which we are what we are o. Let us warn every Man, and teach every Man the absolute Necessity of Regeneration; and expose the Vanity of all those Hopes, which are built upon any fair

¹ Gal. i. 23. Psal. li. 13. 1 John i. 1, 3. 1 Cor. xv. 10.

324 Both Ministers and Hearers SER. 10. fair Outside, on any moral Decency of Bebaviour, on any humane Turn of Temper, on any warm Flight of Imagination or Emotion of Passions, while the Soul continues unrenewed and unsanctified. Ler us endea out to save Men with Fear, pulling them out of the Fire P, which, if they are yet Unregenerate, is just ready to kindle upon them. And let us be often reviewing our respective Flocks, that we may see, who they are, concerning whom there is Reason to entertain this Fear; that proper Applications may be made to them in Private, as well as in Publick; that joining our Admonitions to our Sermons, and our Prayers and Examples to both, we may at least deliver our own Souls q, if we can't deliver theirs. But in Propertion to the Degree that such a Spirit prevails in us, there is very great Encouragement to hope, it will be propagated to them, and that our Labour shall not be in vain in the Lord'.

AND let me beseech you, my beloved Hearers in other Stations of Life, that you would not imagine the Work is so entirely ours, that you have nothing to do with it. Are we alone redeemed by the Blood of the Son of GOD? Are we alone, renewed and sanctified by his Grace? Are we alone the Brethren

P Jude, ver. 23. Lzek. Axxiii. 9. 1 Cor. xv. 58.

thren and Friends of Mankind, that the Generous Care and Endeavour to promote their Eternal Happiness should be entirely devolved upon us? We wish so well to the World, had permit us to say, we wish so well to you, to your own Religious Consolation and Establishment to your Comfortable Account, to your Eternal Reward, that we can't but carnessly exhort you all, even as many as have tasted that the Lord is Gracious, that in this Respect you join, not only, as I trust you do your Prayers with ours, but that you also join your Endeavours.

his Experience to those of you, who bear any distinguished Office in the Society, to whom therefore its Religious Interest is dear by additional Ties. Let me address to shose of you; whose Age and Experience, in the Human and the Divine Life, gives you something of a Natural Authority in your Application, and commands a distinguish'd Regard. Look round about you, and observe the State of Religion in your Neighbourhood; and labour to the utmost to propagate, not so much this or that particular Opinion, or Form of Worship, but Real Vital Christianity in the World. Bear your Testimony to it on all proper Occasions:

Be not askamed of it in your familiar Discourse:

336 Church-Officers are call'd to it, SER. 10.11 course: And above all, labour to adorn it by your Actions. And when you fee any under serious Impressions, as it is certain they will have a great Deal discouraging and difficult to break through; and as the Dry !! and his Instruments, among whom I must necessarily reckon Licentious Company, willbe doing their utmost to draw them back. into the Snare of the Fowler; let me exhart and charge you, to be as solicitous to save, as others are to destroy. I know, how many Excuses our cowardly and indolent Hearts are ready to find out upon such an Occasion; but I think those Words of Solomon are a fufficient Answer to all, and I beg you would feriously revolve them; If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto Dea ', and those that are ready to be slain; if 'ou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the Heart, consider it? and he that keepeth thy Soul, (thine, Oh Christian, with such peculiar and gracious Care,) doth not be know it? and skall not he render to every Man according to his Works'? He will affuredly remember, and will abundantly reward, every Work of Faith, and every Labour of Love "; and we are insensible of our own truest Interest, if we do not see how much it is concern'd here. LET.

Prov. xxiv. 11, 12. " 1 Thess. i. 3. Heb. vi. 10.

LET me especially leave this Exhortation with you, who are Parents and Heads of Families. And one would imagine, there flould need but little Importunity, in such would think, your own Hearts should speak to you, upon such an Occasion, in very Pathetick Language. Look upon your dear Children, to whom you have conveyed a Nature which you know to be degenerate and corrupt; and be earnest in your Prayers before God, and your Endeavours with them, that it may be renewed." And take Care, that you do not in this Sense despise the Soul of your Man-Selvant, or of your Maid-Servant w. God has brought them under your Care, it may be in thoje Years of Life, in which, on the one Hand, they are most capable of being instructed and seriously impressed; and in which, on the other Hand, they are also most in Danger of being corrupted. Perhaps their Relation to you, and Abode with you, is the most advantagious Circumstance, which may occur in their whole Lives: See therefore that you feize it with a holy Eagerness; and amidst all the Charges you give them, relating to your own Business, neglect not that of the One Thing needful*; and labour heartily to bring them to the Honour and

^{...} Job xxxi. 13. x Luke x. 42.

and Happiness, which is common to all GOD's Servants, and peculiar to them alone.

LET me conclude this Part of my Address, with intreating you all, to express your Concern for the Souls of other's by your importunate Prayers to God for them. Pray for the Success of Gospel-Ordinances; and for a Blessing on the Labours of all Gan's faithful Servants throughout our whole Land, of one or another Denomination in Religion. Yea, pray that throughout the whole World, God would revive his Work in the Midst of the Years, that the Religion of his Son, by which fo many Souls have been regenerated, refined, and faved, may be univerfally propagated; and that all, who are vigoroufly engaged in so important, tho' so self-denying a Work, may find that the Hand of the Lord is with them, and so Multitudes. believe and turn unto the Lord ; so that his Sons may be brought from far, and his Daughters from the Ends of the Earth 2; that the Barren may rejoice, and she that did not travail with Child, may break forth into Singing, and cry aloud; that the Children of Nations now Strangers to Christ, may be, more than of those that are already espoused to bim b. And then, [4.] LET:

y Hab. iii. 2. 2 Acts xi. 21. 2 Isai. xliii. 6. 1sai. liv. 1. Gal. iv. 27.

[4.] Let all that are born again, "long "for that blessed World, where the "Work of GOD shall be compleated, "and we shall appear with a Dignity ang? Glory becoming his Chil-"dren."

As for 30D, his Work is perfect; and the Time, the happy Time is approaching, when we shall know, and the whole World shall know, in another Manner than we now do, what our Heavenly Father has intended for us in begetting us to himself.—Whatever our Attainments here may be, we know at prefent but in part d; and with whatever Integrity of Soul we now walk before God, we are sanctified but in part: And hereupon we find, and must expect to find, the Flesh striving against the Spirit, as well as the Spirit against the Flesh; so that in many Respects we cannot do the Things that we would : And in Proportion to the Degree in which our Nature is refined and brightened, we are more sensible of the Evil of these Corruptions that remain within us; so that tho' we are not, in a strict Propriety of Speech, carnal and fold under Sin, but do indeed delight in the Law of GOD after the

Deut, xxxii. 4. d 1 Cor. xiii. 9. d Gal. v. 17.

the Inward Man f, yet in the Humility of our Hearts we are often borrowing that pathetick Complaint, Oh wretched Man that! I am, who shall deliver me from the Body of . this Death !- But let it we remember ?. Christians, as the Matter of your Joy, that the Struggle shall not be perpetual, that it shall not indeed be long. Look up with Pleafure then, and hit up your Heads, for your Redenption draweth nigh h: The Time is approaching, when that which is perfect shall come, and that which is in part shall be done away . You are now the Children of GOD; but it does not appear to every Eye, that you are so: The World knows us not k; nor are we to wonder at it; for even Christ our Lord was once unknown, and appeared in so much Meanness, and so much Calamity, that an undiscerning and carnal Eye could not have discovered, who, and what he was. But there is a Day appointed for the Manifestation of the Sons of GOD, (as the Apostle Paul most happily expresses it;) when he will manifest them to each other, and manifest them also to the whole World. They shall not always live thus at a Distance from their Father's House, and under those Dispen**fations**

^f Rom. vii. 14, 22. ^g Ver. 24. ^h Luke xxi. 28. ⁱ 1 Cor. xiii. 10. ^k 1 John iii. 1, 2. ^l Rom. h Luke xxi. viii. 19.

fations of Providence that look so much like Difregard and Neglect: But he will take them Home, and gather them to bimself. E'er long, Christians, he will call these Meaven-born Spirits of yours, that are now aspiring towards him, to dwell in his immediate Presence: He will receive you to kimself; and you shall stand, where no Sinner shan have a Place, in the Congregation of the Righteous m, and shall have an Inheritance among the Saints in Light, the Saints in Holiness and Glory.—Oh happy Day! when dropping this Body in the Grave, we shall ascend pure and joyful Spirits to that triumphant Assembly, where there is not one vitiated Affection, not one foolish Thought, to be found among the Thousands and Ten Thousands of Gon's Israel! Oh blessed Period of a Regenerate State! Though all the Schemes of the Divine Love were to rest here, and these Bodies were for ever to be laid afide, and utterly to be lost in the Grave; the rejoicing Soul might fay, " Lord, it is enough!" And it might be indeed enough for us; but it is not enough to answer the gracious Purposes of God's Paternal Love. God will shew, in the most conspicuous Manner, what a Family he has rais'd to himself among the Children of Men:

342 Long for that bleffed World, SER. 10. Men; and therefore he will affemble them all in their compleat Persons, and will do it with folemn Pomp and magnificent Parade. He will for this Purpose send his own Son, with all his Holy Angels, and will cause the Bodies of Millions of his Children that have long dwelt in the Dust, to spring out of it at once, in Forms of Beauty and Lustre, worthy their Relation to him. This therefore is with beautiful Propriety called by the Apostle, the Adoption, even the Redemption of our Body o; alluding to the Publick Ceremony, with which Adoptions among the Ancients were folemnly confirm'd and declar'd, after they had been more privately transacted between the Parties immediately concerned.

OH Christians, how reasonable is it, that our Souls should be rising, with a secret Ardour, towards this Blessed Hope, this Glorious Abode!—It is pleasant for the Children of GOD to meet, and converse with one another upon Earth; so pleasant, that I wonder they do not more frequently form themselves into little Societies, in which, under that Character, they should join their Discourses and their Prayers.—It is delightful to address to those, that, we trust, thro' Grace are born of GOD. No Discourses

Matth. xxv. 31. Rom. viii. 23.

SER. 10. where the Work will be perfected. 342 courses are more pleasant, than those that fuit them: And could We that are the Ministers of Christ, reasonably hope, that we had none but such to attend our Labours, we Sould joyfull confine our Discourses to such Subjects.—Yet while we are here, we fee Imperfections in others; we feel them yet more painfully in ourselves: And as there is no pure unmix'd Society, no Fellowship on Earth that is compleatly holy and without Blemish, fo there is now no pure Delight, no perfect Pleasure to be met with here.—Oh when Ihall I depart from this mixed Society, and reach that State, where all is Good, all Glorious! where I shall see my Heavenly Father, and all my Brethren in the Lord; and shall behold them all for ever acting up to their Character! All giving Thanks to the Father, who has mude us meet to be Partakers of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light P! All for ever blessing and serving the Great Redeemer; and without One Ungenerous Action, One Reflecting Word, One Suspicious Thought, for ever serving each other in Love, rejoicing in each other's Happiness, and with the most prudent and stedfast Application for ever studying and labouring to improve it!

WITH the most earnest Desire, that you my Dear Brethren and Friends, may at length

length attain to this State of Perfection and Glory; and with a chearful Expectation through Divine Grace, that I shall e'er long meet many of you in it; I close this Sermon, and these Discourses: Not without an humble Hope, that when we arrive at this Blessed World, these Hours which we have spent together in the House of God in attending them, will come into a pleasant Remembrance; and that the GOD of all Grace, to whose Glory they are faithfully devoted, and to whose Blessing they are humbly committed, will honour them as the Means of increasing his Family, as well as of feeding and quickening those who are already his Regenerate Children. Amen!

FINIS.



Scripture-Doctrine

OF

SALVATION by GRACE through FAITH,

Illustrated and improved in

Two SERMONS:

The Substance of which was Preached at

ROWELL in Northamptonshire.

By P. Doddridge, D. D.

Published, with some Enlargements, at the earnest Request of the Congregation there.

I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the Power of GOD unto Salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. i. 16.

LONDON:

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[Price Eight-pence.]



TO THE

CHURCH and CONGREGATION

O F

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS

At ROWELL,

To whom the Substance of these SERMONS was preached, and at whose Desire they are published.

My Dear Brethren and Friends, beloved in our common Lord,



HEN I first preached these plain Sermons to my own Congregation, which I here offer to your Perusal, I was much surprized at the Request which se-

veral of them made, that they might be printed: But I was yet more surprized, when after having delivered the Substance of them in One Discourse at Rowell some Time after, you so unanimously and affectionately made that Request your own. I

A 2

appre-

DEDICATION.

apprehended, that tho' the many excellent Treatifes we have on this Subject already, might excuse my Backwardness to comply with the First Motion of this Kind; yet absolutely to have refused your repeated solicitation might have appeared disrespectful to my good Friends, and perhaps have looked like some Unwillingness to bear my Testimony to this great and important Doctrins in an Age, in which the Credit of many Evangelical Truths seems to be fallen very low.

I AM really forry, I-have delayed this little Service & long; but it was chiefly owing to my Defire of finishing my Sermons on REGENERATION, which indeed cost me more Labour than I at first apprehended. That seem'd a Business of such Importance, that I knew not how to interrupt it: But as they are now almost printed off, I send out these Discourses as a Kind of Supplement to them; and therefore they are printed in a Form very fit to bind up with them. The Delay is more excusable, as SALVATION BY GRACE is not a Subject which grows out of Date in a few Months. This glorious Dostrine has been the Joy of the Church in all Ages on Earth; and it will be the Song, of all that have received it in Truth through, out the Ages of Eternity, and be pursued

in

DEDICATION.

in the Heavenly Regions with ever-growing Admiration and Delight.

I CANNOT conclude this short Address, without congratulating you on the abundant Goodiness of God to you as a Church, in bringing among you that worthy and excellent Person *, under whose Pastoral Care you are now to happily placed. I know, he is a faithful Witness to the Truths of the Gospel, and rejoice in that rich Abundance of Gifts and Grace which render him so •fit to state and improve them, in the most advantagious, as well is most agreeable and delightful Minner. I horte, and believe, that the Grace he sandumbly owns his Dependance upon, will add happy Succe/s to his Labours: And I heartily pray, that you and neighbouring Churches may long be hapby in him; and that GOD, who has by fuch various and gracious Interpolitions in your Favour express'd his Paternal Care of you, may still delight to dwell among you. May he multiply you with Men like a Flock, daily adding to his Church among you such as shall be saved! May your Souls continually rejoice in his Salvation! And may you ever walk worthy of the Lord, and prove by the Integrity and Purity, the Spirituality and Usefulness of your whole Behaviour, that

DEDICATION.

this Grace of GOD which brings Salvation has enter'd with Power into your Hearts; and that it is your Care and Delight, to improve it, as well as to hear of it! To contribute to this bleffed End, by this or any other Attempt of cordial Love and faithful Respect, will be an unspeakable Pleasure to,

My Dear Friends,...

Your very affestionate Servant

in the Bonds of our common Lord,

Northampton, Sept. I. 1741.

P. DODPRIDGE.



THE

Seripture-Doctrine

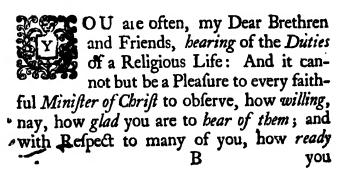
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SALVATION by GRACE through FAITH.

SERMONI.

EPHES. ii. 8.

For by Grace are ye saved, through Faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the Gift of GOD.



you are to practife them. But I am now coming to you with a renewed Admonation on another Head, which is always to be taken in Connection with the former; and which, I persuade myself, will in that Yiew, be welcome to you all. I am to include it upon you, that when you have done your utmost, how much soever that be, you should still say, that you are unprositable Servants a; and endeavour to maintain a deep Sense of it upon your Hearts, then, as the Apostle admonishes the Believing Ephesians in the Words of the Text, by Grace ye are saved through Faith; and the not of your selves; it is the Gift of Gill

THE Apostle, in his preceding Discourse, speaks of the bappy Change which the Gospel had made in the State of these poor Heathens. He freely acknowledges on this Occasion, that the Jews were likewise in a very bad State, and if not entirely sunk into the same Enormities, yet were by Nature Children of Wrath, even as others. So that on the whole, both were, (as it might be expressed by an easy and very proper Figure,) dead in Trespasses and Sins, indisposed for any Religious Sensations and Actions, and far more odious to God, than a putrid Carcase is to

² Luke xvii. 10. ^b Eph. ii. 3. ^c Ver. 1, 5.

Mon. But he adds, that GOD by his Grace had fived them; that his unmerited Goodness had begun their Salvation, and having thus far garried it on, would undoubtedly com--pleatlit: And that he might impress their Minds the more deeply with it, he repeats it again, By Grace ye are faved. So much was the Apostle Paul concerned to inculcate a Doctrine, which some are ready to look upon as unnecessary, and others perhaps as dangerous. But the Apostle's Authority is abundantly enough to outweigh all that can be laid in the opposite Scale. And it will appear from what I have further to offer, that if it had not in this Wew to direct a Sanction from his express Testimony, the Conclufion would follow by the justest Deduction of Argument from Principles so fundamental to the Gospel, that they cannot be denied without subverting its whole Superstructure.

AND here, if I would treat the Subject in its full Extent, I might consider, what we mean by Gospel-Salvation. But I content myself at present with telling you in a few Words, that it implies "a Deliverance from that ruinous and calamitous Condition, into which by our Apostacy from God we are fallen;" and also includes our being restored to the Divine Favour, and all the happy Effects of it,

4 The Nature of Saving Faith. SER. 1.
" as extending, not only to Time, but to Eternity."

I MIGHT also consider at large the Nature" of that Faith, to which the Promifes of Salvation are made. But that is a Subject you have heard so frequently explained, that I shall only remind you of that general Account of it, which has often been illustrated among you. "Saving Faith," for of that we are now speaking, "is such a P juasion, that Sprist "is the great Messia", the Son of GOD, and the Saviour of Men; and such a L - "fire and Expectation of the Blessings he has "procured under that Character; as shall " " engage us chearfully to commit our Souls " to him in his appointed Method of Salva-" tion," with a Disposition cordially to devote " ourselves to his Service in all the Ways " of Holy and Evangelical Obedience." The feveral Branches of this Definition are to be taken in their Connection with each other; and then, there would be no Difficulty in shewing from the whole Tenor of Scripture, that as nothing short of this can be acceptable to God, so where-ever such a Principle really is, the Soul in which it is found is intitled to all the Blessings of the Covenant of Grace, and has all the Security for Eternal Happiness which the Promise and Qath of GOD can give. I might also easily likew

you, that this is such a Description of Faith, as affectually secures the Interest of Practical Religion, and guards against every pretessuous Hope, which may be formed in a Soul-destitute of a Principle of Universal Holiness.

Bu's waving the further Prosecution of these *Preliminaries* to our Subject, which we have Occasion so often to dilate upon, I shall make it my present Business,

- I. To confider, low we may be said to be faved through Faith.
 - II. How it appears, that in Consequence of this, we are faved by Grace.
 - III. I SHALL examine the Force of the Apostle's additional Argument, which is drawn from the Consideration, that Faith is the Gift of GOD. And then,
 - IV. I SHALL collect some Inferences from the whole. And may God write on our Hearts, as with the Point of a Diamond, them and the Premises on which they are founded!

I. WE are to confider, in what Seefe it may be said, that Christians are Live through Faith.

YE are, says the Apostle, [σεσισόμενοι,] the Saved ones,—the Persons who have already received the Beginnings of Salvation, and the certain Pledge of its compleat Accomplishment, - [Sia The wisews,] through or by Means

of, Faith.

Now I apprehend, we shall take in thefull Scafe of the Apoline's Affertion, and wi all that it is most heressary to believe and . know on this Subject; if we acknowledge and remember,—that Paith is absolutely necessary in Order to our Salvation, so that we cannot possibly be saved without it; -and also, that every one who hath this Faith, shall undoubtedly obtain Salvation: - But yet, that after all, a Christian is not to ascribe his Salvation to the Merit of his Faith, but entirely to that of the Lord Jesus Christ, the great Author and Finisher of it. are Three very obvious Remarks: None is fo weak, but he may easily understand them; and yet, I speak very seriously when I say, they feem to me to contain the Sum of all that is most important in the many large Volumes which have been writ our the Subject.

"FAITH is so absolutely necessary to our Salvation, that we cannot possibly be saved without it."

- So our Lord tells us, in the most express and emphatical Forms of Speech: If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your Sins d which most certainly implies the Loss of Salvation, and indeed much more. And elsewhere the Incarnate Wisdom and Truth of God fith He that believeth not, fall be damned . He shall not, as the British lays, see Life ! Nev, as our Lord hanself expresses it in the street. Terms, He that believeth not, is contienned already; not only on Account of all those other Sins, for which the Wrath of GOD, to which he became immediately obnoxious, still abideth upon him; but for this additional Reason of dreadful Provocation, because he hath not believed in the venerable and majestick Name of the only-begotten Scu of GOD 5.

WITHOUT this Faith, there is no Know-ledge that will fave a Man; tho' it should be the most various, and the most exact Know-ledge of the most Divine and important Subjects, which ever enter'd into a Human Mind. So far is it from this, that one need not B 4

John viii. 24. ° Mark xvi. 16. ° John iii. 36. ° John iii. 18.

feruple to fay, a Man might as reaso expect to be faved by Skill in the Manager maticks, or in Musick, as by Skill in Rule-mical Divinity, tho' it were in its manager effential Branches, if after all it were no-more than mere Speculation.

AND it is no less certain, that without this Faith, Morality will not fave & Man; be it ever so unexceptionable, be it ever so exemplary. This is indeed much better than the former; but if there be nothing more, it will be fatally ineffectual to the great Purpose which we have now in View.

I speak not now, as you may easily imagine, of such a uniform Obedience to the Divine Will, as perfectly answers the Demands of God's Original Law: for no Man ever has attained to this, or will ever in Fact attain to it in this World: But I speak of what the World generally calls Morality, a Freedom from gross Impiety and scandalous Vice, yea, tho' attended with the Practice of the Humane and the Social Virtues. This is indeed amiable and honourable, fo far as it goes: and will undoubtedly have its Reward, in the Pleasure of such a Conduct, in the Esteem and Love of Mankind, and in the Possession of many Temporal Advantages and Bleffings, which in the common Exurse of Providence are connected with it. But, alas-

after all a very partial and imperfect g: And as a Man may be temperate in mitsfelf; just, faithful, and benevolent to Men; without having any Appearance of Religion towards GOD, or making any Pretence to it: So be may have some Sense of GOD upon his Spirit, which one would think none but an Atheist could entirely avoid, while for the Neglect, or it may be the Rejection of the Goffel, he stands exposed to its Sentence of Condemnation. If Christ be not regarded as the Rock on which we build our Hopes, the Foundation is farily, and will be ruinous; , and if we do not receive Christ by such a Faith, as I described above, we offer him a most insolent Affront, by pretending to put our unfanctified and rebellious Hearts under his Patronage.

· WE see then, that without this Faith we cannot possibly be faved. It is the Counter-part of this important Truth, which we now add, when we observe,

2. THAT " every one who hath this " Faith, shall undoubtedly be faved."

You will here be fure to observe, that I fay, "Every one who hath this Faith," meaning the Faith described above; which includes in it our devoting ourselves to Christ in the Way of Holy Obedience, as an essential

tial Part of it: And consequently then be no Reason to say, as some have when represented the Matter, "A Believer Ruil" be saved, let him live as he with," which is either a most notorious and mischievous Falsebood, or an express Contradiction in Terms. If the Word Behever be sup-posed to signify one, who merely assents to the Truth of the Gospel in Speculation, nothing can be more false; and this whole Epistle of James, to omit a Thousand parti-cular Passages of other Scriptures, is a Demonstration of the contrary: But if it be meant, as I suppose it generally is, of a true Believer, it is an express Contradiction; and is as abfurd, as it would be to fay, a really Good Man shall be faved, tho' he should at the same Time be a very Bad one. For no one can, in the Sense described above, which is the Scriptural Sense, be a true Believer, but one who wills to live in a boly Manner; fince the same Operation of God upon the Soul, which disposes it to believe, fanctifies the Will, and tho' freely, yet effectually leads it, into a prevailing Determination to make the Service of God the Bush ness of Life: Or, in other Words, it is plain from the whole Tenor of Scripture, that a Saving is also a Sanctifying Faith; but there cannot be a Sanctifying Eaith in an unboly Heart; neither can there be a

Heart, where there is a wicked Life; he Tree is known by its Fruits he: And when we speak of the Heart, we mean not much the Affections, but the Will, the Determinations of which are indeed the very Actions of which we speak, so far as they are properly ours. There cannot therefore be a more insolent Faljebood, than the Pretence to Holiness of Heart, where that of the Life is wanting for to Saving Faith in the Absence of both. There may indeed be an Error in the Understanding as to some Precepts of Christ, or a false Judgment as to some Circumstance attending ourselves; and that may produce some Error in Practice: There may be Inflances, in which the Infirmity of Human Nature, and the Surprize or Force of a Temptation, may betray a Man into particular Miscarriages, contrary to the general Bent and Tenor of his Heart and Life: But there cannot possibly be, in the Conduct of any true Believer, an habitual, allowed, and customary Disobedience to any one Commandment of our bleffed Redeemer.

This you must first admit as a necessary Preliminary; and when it is admitted, you may very securely build upon it this great Truth, that "whosoever hath such a Faith "as this, shall certainly be saved." Whatever his former Guilt may have been, tho twee so various, ever so long continued, ever so

fo aggravated; tho' Crimes had been conf • ? ted, from which he could never have been jurified by the Law of Moses i, but would have been doomed by it to an infamous Death withour Mercy k: Yet on exerting such an Act of Faith in Christ, the Believer immediately stands a justified Person before GOD, previous to any Good Works of his own: Yea, tho' he should die; 'before he have an Apportunity of performing any, in this Cafe, (which, if ever it happen, is by the Way, the only Case, in which Good Works are not, according to the Gospel-Covenant, necessary to an actual Admission into Heaven,) an Omniscient GOD calls the Things that are not as if they were 1, and accepts those Fruits of Holiness which he discerned in their Root, or their Bud, tho' he did not afford Time for their coming to *Maturity*. And if *Life* be spared, the Believer continuing such, continues in a State of Favour and Acceptance with God, tho' there may be remaining Imperfections in him; and tho' he may see Reason to complain, that he cannot do the Things which he would, but that the Law in his Members struggles against the Law of his Mind m, yet he shall finally be saved; whatever Difficulties are to be broken through, and how long foever his Trials may continue: And his Sal-

i Acts xiii. 39. k Heb. x. 28, l Rom. iv.

Be I. Shall certainly be saved. 12 n as a Believer is as certain, from the le Current of the Word of God, as the Condemnation of the Unbeliever, which we Lescred above. He that believeth on the Son of God, bath Everlasting Life"; he bath it already in its Beginnings and Earnests, and he shall e'er long rise to the compleat Possession of It. For Christ gives unto his Sheep Eternal Life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck tien out of bis Hand'. But it is of Importance that I add,

- 3. THAT · " after all a Believer is not to " ascribe his Salvation to the Merit and " Excellency of this Faith itself, but " entirely to the Merit and Righteouf-" ness of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Free Grace of GOD, as mani-
 - " fested in it."

WE know, it is the constant Doctrine of the New Testament, that GOD bath made us accepted in the Beloved P; and that of Him we are in Christ Jesus, who of GOD is made unto us Wisdom, and Righteousness, and Sanctification, and Redemption 9: So that we are justified freely by his Grace, thro' the Redemption that is in him. And if we should pretend to fay, that we are accepted of God for Faith, as the meritorious Cause of that Accept-

^{John iii. 36.} John x. 28. P Eph. i. 6. 1 1 Cor. i. 30. Rom. iii. 24.

This will indeed farther appear, if we consider, what it is that Faith does in order to our being justified. You were well know.

¹ Rom. iv. 2. 1 Rom. xi. 6.

know it is represented in Scripture, as reer and Christ. To as many as received him. to them gave he Power, (or Privilege,) to bewords the Sons of GOD, even to them that believe on his Name ". Now it must be flagrantly absurd, to talk of resting upon an Act, whereby we do indeed receive and rest upon another. And therefore however inaccurately some may have expressed themselves on this finad, I cannot suppose, that any wise and considerate Christian ever meant to . affert the contrary to what I am now endeavouring to prove. We do indeed find the Apostle speaking of Faith, as imputed for Righteousness w; but it seems to me, that the , most natural Sense of that Expression may be fixed, and the Propriety of it may be admitted, upon the Principles I have now been laying down.

ALL Manner of Imputation seems to be a Metaphor taken from Books of Account between Creditor and Debtor *. To impute any Act of Sin, or of Obedience, is therefore properly no other than to fet it down to his Account. The great GOD of Heaven and , Earth is represented in Scripture, with humble

John i. 12. Rom. iv. 22.
From Mercantile Affairs the Metapher is sometimes application Judicial; as Crimes to be accounted for are also sometimes called Debts: But when the Matter is well understood in one View, it is easy to apply it to the others

humble Condescension to our Manner of acting and conceiving of Things, as kerping a most exact Book of Records and Accounts, in which those Things are registred con, cerning every one of us, which he will bring into that final Review and Survey, by which our Characters and States shall finally be determined. And as the most exact and perfect Obedience is a Debt which we owe him, as our great Creator, Benefictor, and Governour; so on the Breach of his Law, we owe him some proper Satisfaction for it. In this View, we are all charged as Debtors, poor miserabletinsolvent Debtors, in the Book of God: Innumerable Sins are imputed, or set down to our Account : And were Things to go on in this Course, we should e'er long be arrested by the Divine Justice, and being found incapable of Payment, should be cast into the Prison of Hell, to come out no more. But God, in Pity to this our calamitous State, has found out a Surety and a Ransom for us, and has provided a Satisfaction in the Obedience and Sufferings of his Son; which is what we mean by the Righteousness of Christ, or his Active and Passive Obedience. It is with a gracious Regard to this, to express his high Complacency in it, and (if I may so speak,) his pleasing Remembrance of it, that all who are finally justified and saved, meet with Divine Acceptance

Acceptance and Favour: Or to pursue the Metaphor open'd above, the Righteousness of Christ is in the Book of God imputed, or Jet dozon to their Account, as that by which The Debt is ballanced, and they are entitled to fuch Eavours as Righteous Persons might expect from God. But then, it is an invariable Rule in the Divine Proceedings, that this Righteousness, or this Atonement and Satisfaction of Christ, (for I think, it matters but little, by which of these Names it shall pe called,) be a Means of delivering those, and only those, that believe. Pursuant therefore to the aforesaid Metaphor, when any particular Person believes, this is fet down to his Account, as a most important Article, or as a Memorandum (if I may so express it,) in the Book of God's Remembrance, that such a one is now actually become a Believer, and therefore is now intitled to Justification and Life by Christ. In this Sense his Faith is imputed for Righteousness. Yet it is not regarded by GoD, as the grand Consideration which ballances the Account, or indeed as. paying any of the former Debt, which it is impossible it should; but only as that, which according to the gracious Constitution of the Gospel gives a Man a Claim to that which Christ has paid, and which GOD has graciously allowed as a valuable Consideration, in Regard to which he may honourably pardon

don and accept all who shall apply to him in bis appointed Way, or ir the Way of bumble believing, as Faith was described above.

This appears to me a just and easy View o. the Gospel-Doctrine on this Head; and it is fo important distinctly to understand it, that I hope you will excuse my having represented it in so many Words. And this is, on the whole, the Sense in which we may be said, to be faved through Faith. - None can be faved without it; - and every one who has it, is intitled to Salvation; - but not in Virtue of the Merit and Excellency of Faith it felf, but entirely for the Sake of what Christ has done and juffered; or in other Words, by the Imputation of his perfect Righteousness, the Merit of which is graciously applied to this or that particular Person upon his Believing: So that upon this be is justified; and by the general Tenor of the Gospel is to be look'd on as a Righteous Person; or as one, who shall on the whole be treated as such, and shall e'er long be publickly declared Righteous before the assembled World, and be freed from all the Remainders of that Penalty which Sin has brought upon us: And tho' for wife and good Reasons, he be for a while continued under some of them, the Time of that Continuance is so short, and his succeeding Happiness so lasting that the former

former being as it were fwallowed up by the latter in the all-comprehending Views of God, he is spoken of by him, as if his fulfification and Salvation were already compleat. Ye are saved through Faith. — But having stated this, the Method I proposed leads me,

II. To shew, that in Consequence of our being thus faved through Faith, we may properly be said to be faved by Grace.

Now the Connection between these will appear very evident; if we consider, that Faith cannot make any Atonement to the offended Justice of God, so as to give us any Legal Claim even to the Pardon of our Sins upon the Account of it: — Much less can it conser any Obligation upon GOD to bestow on us Eternal Blessedness: — Nor would there indeed have been any Room to mention Faith in this whole Affair, if GOD had not contriv'd such a Method of Salvation, and done that to effect it, which

" FAITH cannot make any Atone" ment to the offended Justice of God,
" so as to give us any Legal Claim
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"The Account of it;" so that if we
C 2 are

20 Faith can make no Atonement SER. I. are faved through Faith, we must in this View acknowledge it to be by Grace.

THE Law of so wise, so great, and so ver nerable a Sovereign, as the Blessed GOD is, must of Course suppose some awful Sanctions, some solemn Denunciations of Wrath and Vengeance on those who presumptuously transgress it. And it is certainly the Part of GOD, as a wise, holy, and gracious Legislator, to maintain its Honour when it has been violated, and not to treat an offending Creature, as innocent and righteous, without some Provision made for the Satisfaction of his injured Justice: In the Demand of which Satisfaction, God does not express any Thing of a sanguinary and revengeful Disposition: Far be so blasphemous a Thought from us! But he' displays a steady Regard to that Order, which as the Great Sovereign it becomes him, for the Benefit of his Subjects, as well as for the Glory of his own Name and Government, to preserve in the Moral World, i. e. among his reasonable Creatures. Some ample and honourable Amends north therefore be made, in Order to the Discharge of a Guilty and Condemned Criminal. And is Faith such an Amends? Take it in its utmost Extent, as an Assent to whatever he proposes, and a Submission to whatever he demands, to the very utmost of our Capa-

city, this in our present Circumstances is but our Duty, and would have been so had we never offended him: And the Performthe of it, with whatever Readiness, Exactness, and Constancy, cannot possibly atone for the Violation of it in Times past; as the Payment of what for the future becomes due to any Creditor, cannot discharge a Debt formerly contracted, and remaining unballanced upon Account. Therefore it is, that we read of Christ's being made a Sin-Offering for, us, tho' he himself knew no Sin, that we might be made the Righteousness of GOD. in him's; i. e. that we might be accepted of God as righteous, being considered as by . Faith united to him, and interested in bis Righteousness and Grace. In Testimony of which, God expressly requires, that every Sinner should sue out his Pardon in Christ's -Name, and should present himself before him as one that has obtained Redemption thro' Christ's Blood, and is accepted in the Beloved', who of GOD is made unto us Righteousness :: A Scheme utterly inconsistent with that of on being justified and saved by any Merit or Excellence in Faith, considered as an Act of Atonement made by us, by which the Guilt of our Offences is cancell'd, and our Pardon bought by us. It is yet more apparent,

C 3 2. TH 2. THAT

2 Cor. v. 21. 5 Luke xxiv. 47. 4 Ephef, 5, 7. 2 1 Cor. i, 30.

2. THAT "Faith can confer no Obliga-"tion upon GOD to bestow on us" "Eternal Blessedness;" in which View also our Salvation thro' it must appear to be by Grace.

THAT Eternal Blessedness is designed for every believing Soul, is, through the Divine Goodness, as apparent, as that Faith itself is ever required in Scripture. But can we say of Eternal Life, that it is the Wages of Faith ? I much question, whether it could have been claimed as Wages due to us on Account of our Obedience, had that Obedience been perfect in its Kind and Degree: Nor do I think, it could with any Confidence have been expected, unless God had been pleased by a gracious Covenant to promise it: Otherwise, all that the compleatest Obedience could have claimed, would only have been Favour continued, or at most Favour increasing, during the Time in which we continued to behave ourselves well. Much less then can we. imagine, that when we had once broken that Law of God, Faith, tho' for the Future' attended with the most perfect Efficacy, and productive of the most steady Course of Obedience in all After-Instances, could give us any fuch Claim. Least of all then, can we have any Room to pretend it, on Account of a Faith.

a Faith, which operates in so imperfect a Manner, and produces an Holiness so sadly in many Instances, as we must acbe admitted into the glorious Presence of God, and be fixed in a State of immutable Security and Felicity, where Sin and Sorrow shall no more invade us, but where GOD will appoint for us Salvation itself for Walls and Bulwarks b, is so glorious a Triumph of the Divine Goodness; that the Soul which knows itself, and attentively looks on this far more exceeding and eternal Weight of Glory, is aftonished and humbled in the Views of it, and finds it no small Stretch of Faith, to be able to believe, that God does indeed intend it for so sinful a Creature: So far is the Believer from arrogating any Thing of this Kind to himself, as if his own Faith had any Degree of Merit or Excellence proportionable to it. But we must observe once more, to compleat the Argument,

THAT "there had been no Room to mention Faith at all in this Affair,

" had not GOD graciously contriv'd

" fuch a Method of Salvation, and done

that to effect it, which none but

" himself could do,"

C 4 FAITH

FAITH receives our Lord Jesus. Christ; 'tis its great Office, and its great Glory to do it. But how could it have received bim, unless he had been given? and how could he have been given in this View, but by the Appointment of the Faiher, in Concurrence with bis own free, and most gracious Consent?—Faith apprehends and submits to the Gospel-Plan of Salvation by the Obedience and Sufferings of the Son of GOD; yea, it not only fubmits to it, but rejoices and glories in it. But who could have exhibited, who could have contrived, who could have executed such a Plan, unless it had been formed and determined in the Counsels of Eternal Love?—Admit Faith to be ever so voluntary, and so far as is possible to a Creature, ever so independent an AEt, can we any of us fay, that there was so much Merit and Excellency in that Act, or in any of its subsequent Fruits, that GOD upon the Foresight of it should say, "These Creatures, guilty and " condemned as they appear, will be so ready " to receive the Intimations of my Will, hat " they will fully deserve, that I should save " them at any Rate; they will deserve, even " that my Son should become Incarnate, and " die as a Sacrifice, to make Way for their " Happiness." Can any of you, Sirs, imagine this to have been the Case? Or can you

SER. I. had no GOD found a Way to fave us. 25 hear it even supposed, without finding something shocking in the very Representation of The bleffed Paul, I am fure, had very different Views, when he said, GOD hath predestinated us to the Adoption of Children by Jesus Christ unto himself, according to the good Pleasure of his Will, to the Praise of the Glory of his Grace, wherein he hath made us accepted in the Beloved . And the Apostle John had other Notions of it, when he faid, full as his gracious Heart was of the most lively Sentiments of Gratitude and Zeal, Herein is Love, not that we loved GOD, but that he loved us, and fent his Son to be the Propitiation for our Sins d.

These Arguments would prove, that our Salvation through Faith is by Grace, even tho' is could not be added, that this Faith is the Gift of GOD: How much more convincing then must the Conclusion be, when that Consideration is added to the rest?

But as the Illustration of this, which was the Third General we mentioned, will require more Time, than can properly be allowed to the Remainder of this Discourse, I will reserve it to another; and conclude for the present, with exhorting you seriously to examine, whether you have this Principle of Faith in your Hearts, without which your Salvation

4 John iv. 10.

Salvation is in present Circumstances an impossible Thing, and with which it is inviolably secure.

IT is a melancholy, but most obvious Truth, that all Men bave not Faith. There are Thousands and Ten Thousands, under the Gospel, with regard to whom its Ministers have Reason to complain, Who hath believed our Report, and to whom hath the Arm of the Lord been revealed ? On whom has its Power been so exerted, as to conquer the Natural Incredulity and Obstinacy of their Heavis? Are you, Sirs, of that Number, or of the Number of those, who, as the Scripture expresses it, have believed through Grace &? 'Tis the Question, on which your Eternal State will turn at last, and therefore you would do well, to examine it now. And I would befeech you, to endeavour to trace it—in its Production,'—and in its Effects;—or in other Words, to enquire,—how it has been introduced into your Minds,—and how it has wrought there.—You may furely discover it; in the one, or in the other, if it be your pre vailing Character; and I hope, many of you will be able to discover it in both.

(1.) CAN you trace Faith "in its Pro-"duction, and Advance in your Souls?"

² Theff. iii. 2. | Ifai, liii. 1. | Acts xviii. 27.

Do you recollect any Time, in which you had no Thoughts of the Lord Jesus Christ, and no Workings of Affection towards him? And has there been any Alteration in your Minds in this Respect? All true Faith in Christ is founded on a Conviction of Sin, and of the Misery to which you are exposed by it. Have you indeed been brought to this Conviction? Have you heard, and (if I may be allowed the Expression,) have you felt sourselves condemned by the Sentence of a right out, a boly, yea, of a merciful God?-And have you by that Apprehension been stirted up to cry for Pardon and Deliverance?

You have heard of Christ under the Character of a Saviour: But I put it to your Confciences, Have you feriously viewed kim under that Character? and from a full Persuasion of his Correspondency, when considered in this View, to all the Necessities of your Case, and all the Exigencies of your Souls, have you enter'd into any Treaty with him? Re-يتنستان before God, with an humble and cordial Regard to Christ? And do you know what it is, secretly and sincerely to repose your Souls upon the Merit of bis Obedience, and the Efficacy of his Blood, with humble Acknowledgement of your own Guilt, with entire Refignation of your own Righteousness, as utterly unworthy of being mentioned before GOD,

God, and with a cordial and joyful Resolution to devote yourselves to his Service as long ask you have any Being, and thro' Time and Eternity to testify your Gratitude by a contain Series of Obedience?

IF you can trace such a Process of Thought and Experience as this, you have great Reason to conclude, that you experimentally know what Faith is, and that through Faith you are in the Way to Salvation. Yet it is always to be remember'd, that Faith is to be shewn by its Works h: Give me Leave therestore farther to enquire,

(2.) WHETHER you can trace "the genuine Effects of it in your Hearts "and Lives?"

You believe in Christ: But has that Faith in him produced a continued and habitual Intercourse with him? I speak not of an Intercourse absolutely uninterrupted; for that the present State of Human Life will not admit. But has it produced frequently repeated and direct Acts of Application to him, and Converse with him? One can hardly imagine, how it is possible for a true Believer, to suffer these to be long, and often intermitted; especially to such a Degree, that Days, and Weeks, and Months should pass, as if all the Business between Christ and his Soul were quite:

James ii. 18.

quite finished, and he and his Lord were parted by Consent, tille Death, or some very urent and extraordinary Circumstance, renew'd the Interviews between them, -I would ask farther, Has this Faith to which you pretend, produced a Resemblance to Christ's Example, and an Obedience to bis Precepts, in the Course of your Lives? You know, that true Faith is operative; and you know, in the general, the Genius and Design of Christianity. I would demand of your Consciences, how far you comply with it? Is your Temper and Con-That in the main such, as you well know our Lora intended, that the Temper and Conduct of bis People should be? Is it devout and spiritual, just and charitable, sober and temperate, humble and cautious? Is Religion your Care, and do you maintain an habitual Watchfulness over yourselves, that your Behaviour may be agreeable and honourable to your Profession?—Once more, Are you ardently pursuing greater Attainments in the Christian , Temper and Life, so that you may be spoken of as bungering and thirsting after Righteou files ?

IF you can answer such Enquiries as these in the Affirmative, you have a great Deal of Reason to hope, that Faith is yours, and Salvation is yours. But if you cannot so answer them, a considert Assurance that you shall

30 If Sin reigns, you have no Fiith. SER. I. be faved is so far from being Faith, that it is Presumption and Folly; and far from being any Security to you, will only prove adding Sin to Sin. That Confidence, by what wer Name you may affect to call it, is indeed. Unbelief: Unbelief of GOD's Threatenings, while it vainly pretends to trust bis Promises: For he hath not more expressly said, that be who believeth on the Son, bath Everlasting Life; than he has added, that he who is difobedient to the Son *, shall not see Life k. While Sin reigns in your Life, and thereby appears to reign in your Heart, did you pretend. Revelation from Heaven as to the Trub of your Faith, every wise Man would conclude that pretended Revelation was a Delufion; and that how folemnly foever it m.ght be ascribed to the Spirit of Truth and Holiness, it really proceeded from the Father of Lies.

EXCUSE the Plainness, with which Fidelity to GOD, and to you, obliges me to speak on this Head; and be assured, that it proceeds from a real Concern to secure the Honour of that glorious Dostrine of SAL-VATION BY GRACE, which I have now been labouring to establish, and the Demonstration and Improvement of which I shall farther pursue in the ensuing Discourse.

^{*} О ажевых ты ию. k John iii. 36.



SERMON II.

FAITH is the GIFT of GOD.

EPHES. ii. 8.

For by Grace are ye saved, through Faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the Gift of GOD.

Things, which to a superficial Eye may appear as Defects, will on a careful Enquiry be found to be Marks of consummate Wisdom, and kind Contrivance. And on the same Principle, I confess, I have often thought, there is Reason to be thankful for the very Inaccuracies of Scripture. The Haste in which the Apostle Paul was by the Multiplicity of his Affairs obliged to write, has given us an Opportunity of viewing more of his Heart in his Epistles, than we might perhaps

32 It appears we are fav'd by Grace, SER. II. 1 haps have seen, if he had frequently reviewed and corrected them, Those Parery 11, theses, in particular, and those Repetition & which render the Style less elegant, and the Sense sometimes less conspicuous, do n'vertheless shew to greater Advantage, how deeply those Thoughts were impress'd upon his Mind, which he introduces in such a Manner. And of this , the Words which I have now been reading, are an Instance. In the Course of his preceding Argument, a sew Verses before, while he is telling the Epher fians, that GOD who is rich in Mercy Por bis great Love wherewith he loved her; even when they were dead in Sins, bild quickened them together with Christ; he adds, by way of Parenthesis, By Grace ye are saved and And when he goes on to fay, they were raifed up together, and made to fit together in Heavenly Places in Christ Jesus, he further tells them, that this was with an Intention that in the Ages to come God might shew the exceeding Riches of his Grace, in his Kindness towards us, through Christ Jesus : Nay, his Heart was so full of the Subject of Grace, free and aftonishing Grace, that as if all this was not enough, by a most glorious and edifying Tautology, (if I may be allowed fo to speak,) he inserts the Words of my Text, By Grace are ye saved, through Faith; and

SER.II. in that Faith is the Gift of GOD. 33 and that not of yourselves; it is the Gift of DOD.

I HAVE already shewn you from these Words, in what Sense we may be said to be fave, through Faith:—And I have also prov'd, that in Consequence of this it is evident, we must be faved by Grace; since Faith being incapable of fatisfying the Demands of God's injur'd Justice, can much less merit such a Recompence as Eternal Life; nor can it indeed have any Efficacy, or any Place at all in this Affair, otherwise than by GOD's free Constitution and gracious Appointment.—I then concluded with observing, that this Argument yould have a convincing Force, even tho' Faith were ever so entirely an Act of our own; or that we had no more Support or Affistance from God in forming and exerting it, than we have in any of the Common Actions of Natural Life. But I am now to shew, that even this is not the Case; but, that a new Proof of our being faved -by Grace arises from considering,

fuggests in the Close of the Text, that even this Faith is not of ourselves; but it is the Gift of GOD.

I AM sensible that some endeavour to invalidate and supersede all this Part of the Argument, by giving another Turn to this D last

34 Faith is the Gift of GOD, SER. II. !! last Clause, referring it in general to our Salvation by Faith, as if it had been said, "Our being thus faved by Grace through," Faith, (as I have just now said,) is sint. "of ourselves, but it is the Gift of Gift." But I apprehend, that an impartial Reader would not be willing to allow of this Interpretation; which makes the latter Clause a mere Repetition of what was said before, and a Repetition of it in less proper and expressive Words. None could imagine, that our being saved through Faith was of ourselves; or that we ever could ourselves com stitute and appoint such a Way of Salvation, which was indeed fixed so long before we had a Being. But Faith being really our own Act, it was highly pertinent to observe, that the Excellency of this AET is not to be arrogated to ourselves, but is to be ascrib'd to \overline{GOD} . All that are acquainted with the Genius of the Original must acknowledge, this is a Construction which it will very fairly admit. And we shall-prove in the Process of this Argument, that other Scriptures expressly declare the Truth, which this Interpretation makes to be the Meaning. of the Words.

FAITH may be called the Gift of GOD,—as it is GOD, that reveals the great Objects of Faith,—that brings the Mind to attend to them,—that conquers our Natural Aversion

eversion to the Gospel-Method of Salvation, fo implants Faith in the Soul;— and and as it is he, that carries it on to more period Degrees, and improves its Vigour and Activity.

1. FAITH may be called the Gift of GOD, "as it is GoD, who reveals "the great Objects of Faith."

HUMAN Reason is but weak and imperfect, and has indeed interwoven the Traces of its own Weakness, with many of the fairest Monuments of its Strength. Even in its most advanced State, among the most learned and polite Nations of Antiquity, it is deplorably evident, how far it was from discovering the several Branches of Natural Religion in its Purity, Extent, and Order. And to speak freely, it shone more brightly in almost every other View, than in that which is its noblest End; I mean, what relates to GOD, and Immortality. It has indeed produced many admirable Poems, and composed many moving Orations: It has woven many exquisite Threads of Argument, with , which the lubtilest Disputants have intangled each other, and have often intangled themfelves: And much more useful it has been, in adorning the Face of the Earth, in subduing the Sea, in managing the Winds, and D 2

36 Natural Reason could not have SER. II. meting out the Heavens. But this rich Ver of Knowledge, this Mine of holy and Dir Treasure, lies too deep for Human Disco-very.—If any ask, Where shall this William be found, and where is the Place of this Understanding ? It must be granted, that it is a Path, which the Vulture's Eye hath not feen d: Man knoweth not the Price thereof, neither is it found in the Land of the Living. The Depth of Human Science Jays, It is not in me: And the Sea, with all the most improv'd Countries that lie upon it, must fay, It is not with me : For Eye hath not, feen, nor Ear heard neither have enter'd into the Heart of Man, the Things which GOD hath prepared for them that love thing. There were no Principles on which to proceed, in the Investigation of this important Knowledge: None could ever have learn'd, that GOD had form'd Counsels of Mercy and Peace towards Apostate Creatures: None could ever on Natural Principles have discovered the very Existence of the Son, and the Spirit How much less then could they have knewn, or imagined, that the Son of GOD should have undertaken to redeem us with his own precious Blood; and the Spirit be sent to manage Affairs, as the great Agent of the Re-', deemer's Kingdom; in Consequence of whose gracious.

c Job - iii. 12. d Ver. 7. e Ver. 13, 14. 1 Cor. ii. 9.

" to us." If wife and pious Pare is skillful, zealous, and faithful Ministers, hate been the Instruments of working Faith in our Souls, this also cometh forth from the Lord of Hosts h; who taught their Minds to conceive, and their Lips to speak, and who open'd our Hearts to receive Instruction. And this

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leads me to add,

2. THAT as GOD reveals the great Ubjects of Faith, so " it is He also, that inclines "the Mind to attend to them?" on which Account Faith may be further fail with the Gift of GOD.

THE great Objects of Faith are, and by their Nature must be, to us Invisible; while those of Sense strike so strongly on the Mind, that it is no Wonder, we are apt often to forget the other. And when a Mair is kerscious to himself, that the pril Recollection and Acquaintance with them must be painful, and must be attended with Remores and Fear, how necessary soever that Pain, may be, it is too natural to draw back from it. And we may eafily conceive that Satan, the great Enemy of Mens Eternal Happi-

líai. xxviii. 29.

'ness, will exert all his Artifices, to pre-'judice them against it, and to divert them from it.

- ACCORDINGLY I make no Doubt, but that many of you, and especially Young Perfons, have experienced this. You have found, that when you first began to be sensible you were in a lost and miserable State; when you began first to hearken to the Tidings of Deliverance by Christ, and to enquire into the Way of Salvation exhibited in the Gofpal; many Circumstances arose to take off your Actention from them. You found Satan . endeavouring to feal away the Good Seed out of your Hearts, lest you should believe and be faced and joining the Efforts of various of his Instruments, to allure, or to terrify you from Religion. To what then will you ascribe it, that you have been able to break through -all these Snares? To what will you ascribe it, that when you had perhaps laboured to stifle Constitutions in your own Hearts, they have on you with greater Power than before and though you have endeavoured all you could to shift them off, yet you have found them every where pursuing you; keeping your Eyes from Sleep during the Watches of the Night, or breaking in upon you in the Morning with the returning Light; or follow-D 4

Luke viii. 12.

following you perhaps, into those Scenes of Business, or of vain Conversation, to which you have sted as a Refuge from them? You must undoubtedly ascribe it to the GOD of the Spirits of all Flesh, that you have thus been taught to consider your Ways k; and that your Spirits have been so deeply impress d with Concerns, which Multitudes whom the World reckons among the wisest of Mankind, are entirely thoughtless about, and which perhaps you yourselves were once among the first to despise.

3. FAITH may be further, called the Gift of GOD, as "it is He treat con"quers the Natural Averyor, which
there is in Mens Hearts to the Gof"pel-Method of Salvation, when it
comes to be understood and appre"hended."

THAT Method is so wise, so rational and so gracious, that one would imagine experience it with Delight. Yet the degenerate Heart of Mandraws its strongest Objections against it, from those Things which are really its greatest Glory.

IT is the Way of Humility, and of Holinefs: And a haughty and licentious Helpit,

k Hag. 1. 5.

SER. II. to the Gospel-Way of Salvation. 41 rises against it, in each of these Views. To be strip'd of all the Pride of Human-Nature. to stand guilty and belpless before God, andin an entire Renunciation of all Self-Dependance, to seek Righteousness and Strength in another, is, to Spirits naturally so arrogant as ours, a bard Saying scarcely to be borne: To give up our own Wills to be check'd and controlled in all Things by the Divine Authority, to engage in an habitual Course of Self-Denial, to crucify the Flesh with its Affections and Lusts 1, is hard indeed. No Wonder therefore, if we are taught in Scripture to acknowledge the Agency and Interpolition of a Divine Hand, when this is wrought in us; when we not only feel some Tendendy of Soul towards it, some transient and ineffectual Purpoje, but when a permanont Principle of this Kind is implanted in our Hearts, so that our Lives are governed by it. Hence the Scripture speaks sithose, to whom it is given, not merely hear of Christ, but to believe in him ": and pathetically describes the exceeding Greatness of his Power to us-ward who believe, as an Energy of mighty Power, like that which wrought in Christ when GOD raised him fron the Dead : When he lay a cold Corpse in the Grave, bis Blood drain'd out, and his Side pierced to the very Heart, think of that Gal. v. 24. Phil, i. 29. ^ Eph. i. 19, 20.

He carries on the Work, and SER. II. 42 mighty Energy which then reanimated your Lord; and you see an Emblem of that, which raises us to a Divine Life, and enables us to act that Life, in Faith on a crucified and a: risen Redeemer. Thus, as it is said in one Place, that GOD gave to the Gentiles Repentance unto Life o; it is also said in another, that he purified their Hearts by Faith p; plainly implying, that there is in both an Interpo-: fition of Divine Power. Now certainly, if he implants this Principle in our Hearts, that Salvation which he has connected with it must be entirely of Grace: Which will further appear, if we confider,

4. THAT " it is GOD, who rear second " this bleffed Work, and main ains this " Divine Principl."

It is through much Tribulation and Danger, thro' much Opposition and Difficulty, that the Christian must enter into the King and of GOD. When he begins to Jet Say Heaven-ward, the Prince of the Tower of the Air endeavours to raise those Storms, which shall, if possible, oblige him to make Sisterwack of Faith, and of a good Conscience: Nevertheless he must endure to the End or he cannot be saved. And how is he ablad

Acts xie. P Acts xv. 9. Acts xiv. 2!!

abled thus to persevere? Surely it is through the continued Communications of Divine Grace to him; or as the Apostle with admirable Propriety expresses it, He obtains Mercy of the Lord to be faithful t. 'Tis by this Means that he obtains the Victor : And while he overcomes the World, and sonquers the re-maining Corruptions of his Heart, he must Aill humbly own, that in the one, and the other Instance, he is more than a Conquerour through him that loved him ". In short, he will be ready to acknowledge, that baving obtained Help of GOD, he continues to this Day, and will mark out, as it were, the feveral Stages of his Journey, by erecting at the End of each Stone of Remembrance and Trankfulness, and faying, Hitherto the Lord has helped mes.

AND flow, my Fliends, you may see the Evidence of this great Truth, that by Grace Mare faved through Faith, appearing in its sompleat Light: And permit me once more to repeat the Summary of the whole Arguments that it may be more deeply, and more distinctly, impress'd upon your Minds.— How much soever Faith may be supposed to be our own unassisted Act, so far as the t of any Creature is unassisted, it could make

1 Cor. vii. 25. "Rom. viii. 77.

If we are fav'd thro' Faith, SER. II make no Atonement to the injured Justice of God,—and much less confer any Obligation upon him to bestow on us Eternal Life; -nor had there been any Room to mention it at all in the whole Affair, if GOD had not contriv'd fuch a Method of Salvation, and done that to effect it which none but himself could do: - Much more will it appear to be of Grace, when we add, that Faith itself is the Gift of GOD,—as he reveals the great Objects of it;— as he brings the Mind to attend to them; -- as he conquers the Natural Averfion of the Heart to the Greel-Method of Salvation; - and carries on the Vock of Faith in the Soul, till it ends in compleat Salvation. It now remains, .

IV. THAT I conclude with sime obvious, but useful, Inference from the whole.

we are faved through Faith, then tertainly we may infer from hence,—that we have no Reason to glory,—but should be stackful for the Grace by which we are saved in thrat we must wholly be without Excuse, if we neglect this Method of Salvation;—that we should labour therefore, that our Faith may be increased and strengthen'd;—that even the weakest he we Encouragement to seek, and

SER. II. we have no Reason to glory. 45 to hope for Salvation in this Way;—and finally, that we should take great Heed, that we do not bring a Reproach upon this Doctrine by an irregular and licentious Behaviour.

-- I. If we are fav'd by Gracesthrough Faith, then it is certain, that "we have no "Reason to glory."

IF it were possible, a Person should perform the most compleat and perfect Obedience, and so were justified by Works, it is but only in a limited Sense he would have any Thing of which to glory before GOD; since even be must acknowledge, that it is GOD who works in him, both to will, and to do, and by his graçious Influences renders him capable of both: How-eyer he, in such a Case, may in some Meafure glory, that he has done his best, and Behaviour has all that Merit, or all Sai Excellence, which the Behaviour of a Creature makis Circumstances could possibly have But when the Ungodly are justified z, when we who have been Transgressors in Ten Thousand aggravated Instances are fave by Grace through Faith, of what shall we glory? Shall any of us glory, that we ge faved by another, when even our receiving

2. THAT we have a great deal of Beafon to " be thankful, and to adore the "Grace by which we are faveo;"

affirm of mark

bis Presence; but he that glories, les ban glory in the Lord a. And this leads me to hire

If it is GOD who commanded the Light to shine out of Darkness, that has shined n:

² 1 Cor. i. 29,—31.

SER. II. the Grace by which we are faved. 47 our Hearts, to give us the Light of the Knowledge of the Glory of GOD in the Face of Jesus Christ , let us bless the Lord who has shewed us this Light, and with a chearful Gratitude let us bind the Sacrifice, as it were with Cords unto the Horns of the Altar. Levus bless the GOD and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Mercies, and the GOD of all Comfort of who has bleffed us with all Spiritual Bleffings in Heavenly Things in Christ; according as he has chosen us in him before the Foundation of the World, that we Rould be holy and without Blame before him in Love . Wwould call upon you this Day to do it in join with me, and with each other, in it. Praise the Lond all ye his Saints; be thankful unto bim, and bless his Name!! Praise hin who grac oully purposed your Salvation, and predestinated you to the Adoption of Children by Jesus Christ unto himself !! Praise him, who rendered this Purpose effecture, and wrought it out by a high Hand and confrection Arm! Praise him, who gave his own Som to a Sacrifice for you, and to bring in Everlasting Righteousness h! Praise him who sent his Spirit, as the great Agent in his son's Kingdom, to bring the Hearts of Singlers to a Subjection to the Gospel, and gently

2 Cor. iv. 6. Pfal. cxviii. 27. d 2 Cor. Eph. i. 3, 4. Pfal. c. 4. Eph. i. 5 Dan, ix. 24.

gently to captivate them to the Obedience of Faith! Praise him, who has revealed this glorious Gospel to you, at so great a Distance of Time and Place! Praise him, who has impress'd your Hearts with a Disposi-tion to regard it! Praise him who has subdued your Prejudices against it! Praise him, who having implanted Faith in your Souls, continues even to this Day to animate and fupport it !- Let all Ranks and Ages join in this chearful Song! Praise ye the Lord, you that are Rich in Temporal Possessions, if you have been enabled to renounce the World as your Portion, and to triumph over it; by this Divine Principle! Praise him, you that are poor in this World, if you are rich in Faith, and Heirs of the Kingom which GOD has promised to them that five him! I raise him, you that are chearful and vigorous, and capable of rendering him that active Service, which may speak the Gratitude of your Hearts towards him! Praise him, your at are weak and languishing, since his Strengthis made perfect in your Weakets, and your Infirmities illustrate the Force of that Faith, which he has wrought in you! Praise him, ye Youths, who with this Guide and Companion of your Way, are setting forth in the Journey of Life with Courage, and lifting up your Feet in his Paths! Praise

i Jam. ii. 5. k 2 Cor. xii. 9.

ye Aged Saints, who stand on the Borders of Eternity, and live in a daily Expectation, that you shall receive the End of your Faith, in the Salvation of your Souls!—Begin that Work now, in which you are all so soon to join! Break forth into one joyful Antivem, and sing, "Not unto as, O Lord, "not unto us m, but to thy Name be all the "Praise of that Salvation, which thou hast already begun in our Souls, and which "thy Faithfulness has engaged to com"pleat." Again,

3. If gee are sav'd by Grace through Faith, cin.n certainly "they who neglect such a Method of Salvation, are highly "treexcusable."

To be not only deliver'd from Everlasting Condemnation and Ruin, but raised to the Presence and Enjoyment of God above, is the giorious an Exchange, so important a Detec, that it would be worth while to secure it at any imaginable Rate, whatever was to be resigned, whatever to be endured for it. But it is certain, that the more gracious the Proposal and Offer is, the baser and more criminal will the Resusal be. Had somethard Matter been proposed, should we not to be one it? and how much rather, when

^{1 1} Pet. i. 9. m Psal. cxv. 1.

50 Such are without Excuse, as SER. II. the Divine Oracle only fays, Wash and be clean ? Believe in the Lord Jefur Christ, and thou shalt be saved .- To you, my Brethren. even to all that hear me this Day, is the Work of this Salvation fent, and brought P: Let me address you therefore in the Language of the Apostle, and fay, Take heed that you receive not the Grace of GOD in vain; and let me add, Behold, now is the accepted Time; bebold, now is the Day of Salvation 4. Dare. not to trifle in a Business of such Consequence; lest if you should neglect it even till to Morrow, there should be no Room to repeat that Declaration then. That GOD should ever offer Salvation at all, and especially in fuch a Method: is aftonishing Condescension and Love: And every Instance in which that Offer is kenew'd, is a renewed Miracle of Mercy. But the Day of the Divine Patience has its Lingits; and if you trifle, beyond those Limits, and know not that the Goodness and Long-Suffering of GOD had to Repentance, this injur'd Mercy will plated. against you, and it will appear you have treasured up to yourselves Wrath seainst the Day of Wrath and Revelation of the righteous Judgment of GOD'.

4. If we are fav'd through Faith, then furely "we should labour, that this "bleffed

² Kings v. 13. • Acts xvi. 31. • Acts xvi. 31.

" bleffed Principle may be ftrengthened in our Souls."

THE greater Evidence we have of the Sincerity of our Faith, the greater Assurance may we justly have of our Interest in the Gospel-Sakvation; and the stronger our Faith is, the clearer will the Evidence of its Truth y'e. Let us therefore emulate the Character of our Father Abraham, and make it our Care, like him, to be strong in Faith, thereby giving Glory to GOD .—To this Purpose let me address you, my Christian Brethren, to be diligent and serious in attending the Ordinances of Divine Institution, and especially that of Hearing the Word; for as the Apostle observes, Fath comes by bearing, and hearing b, the Word of GOD'. And it is certain, the better we are acquainted with the Word of GOD, the more shall we trace of its Evidence; and it's probable, we shall also feet so much the more of its Energy, awakening and confirming those internal Acts of Fants which it is our Duty with increasing Vigour daily to renew: And I doubt not, but the Experience of many that hear n.e., attests the Reasonableness of this Address.—Let me also exhort you, to seek after greater Strength of Faith by fervent Application to God in Prayer; as the Difciples

Rom. iv. 20. Rom. x. 17.

ciples that came unto Jesus, and said, Lord, increase our Faith". Plead, that your Faith, in its Original, and in its Progress, is the Work of GOD; and earnestly intreat, that bis Work may be perfected w .- And to add Efficacy to all, Labour to the utmost to bring forth the genuine Fruits of true Faith, in all the Branches of a Holy Temper, and an Exemplary Life. Thus shew to all that are about you your Faith by your Works; walking worthy of the Vocation wherewith you are called, worthy of Him that has called you 12 bis Kingdom and Glory . For in Proportion to the Degree with which these Fruits appear it will be evident, there is Life at the Root; and you will find, that as the Vigour of our Limbs, so also that of our Virtues and Graces, will grow by Use and Exercise. And in this View let me observe,

5. THAT if we are fav'd by Grace through Faith, then "there is Encouragement" even for the weakest Soul, to feek after "this Gospel-Salvation, and to hope it "shall obtain it."

GIVE me Leave here to address myself to those, whose Hearts are impressed with their Eternal Concerns, but then seel their own

Luke x. ii. 5. Thest. iii. 10. James, ii. 18. Ephel. iv. 1, 2 x Thest. ii. 12.

SER.II. may be increas'd and strengthen'd. own manifold Weakness, and perhaps may be discouraged (as Young Persons very frequently are,) with observing the Difficulty of Religion. . My Brethren, if your Hopes of Justification were by the Works of the Law, whether the Ceremonial or the Moral Law, these Discouragements were just: Since were all the Sins of your former Life forgiven upon your Re-Airn to God, yet through the Infirmities of Human Nature, and the Temptations of Life, you would no doubt quickly fall into some New Transgression; and this one, even the least, would be sufficient to ruin you, and to bring you into Condemnation again. But the Righteousness of Faith speaks an easier, and more gracious Language, when it says, Believe in the Lord Jelys Christ, and thou shalt be faved a. You know of whom it was faid, A bruised Reed will be not break, and smoaking Flax will he not quench : Why should you not then enter into a Treaty with so mild. fo gracious, fo compassionate a Saviour? Nay, I will add, Why should you not be faved by him? Are you willing to accept his Grace? Methinks, I hear one and another reply, "What do I desire so much, as to accept it? Veeble and guilty as I am, I would at " least bow as low as any of thy Servants, " in a thankful Acknowledgment of the " Riches and Freedom of thy Grace; and I would "

^{*} Acts xvi. 31. . Matt. xii. 20.

Even the weakest may hope SER. II. " would ascribe my Salvation to it in as entire" " a Renunciation of all Self-Dependance, as " any of them all should do." And when I ask, (as it is necessary I should ask,) Are you also willing to bow to his Yoke? I persuade myfelf, there are those of you, whose Conscience answers, "Lord, I would take it upon me, " with a most thankful Consent: I defire " nothing so much, as to ferve thee; bas, " I suspect this treacherous and inconstant. "Heart, that is so ready to forsake thee."

My Brethren, this Desire of serving him, if, you know what you say when you express it, is the Effect of his Grace; and 'tis a comfortable Token, that he will give more Grace. Set yourselves therefore with "a chearful Courage, to oppose these Difficulties that lie in the Way, and to work out your own Salvation with Hope and Joy, as well as with Fear and Trembling of for it is GOD that even now is working in you, both to will, and to do, of his good Pleasured; and you have abundant Reason to kope, he will not forsake the Work of his own Hands ':

6. If the Doctrine of Salvation by Grace through Faith be so Divine and important as we have heard, then the us take great Heed, that we do not bring a Re-

James-iv. 6. d Phil. ii. 12, 13. cxxxviii. 8.

" a Reproach upon it, by an irregular and licentious Behaviour."

LET the holy Apostle, who is the great Asserter of this Dectrine, be heard as the Guardian of its Honour, when he says, Shall we continue in Sin, that Grace may abound? GOD forbid ! You plainly see, that this Doctrine, when Scripturally explained as apove, gives no rational Foundation, no, nor even any plausible Excuse, for such an Inference, however the Corruption of Mens Hearts may take Occasion from it. And it would be. far more reasonable, and much less detrimental Mankind, to endeavour to root up all the Vines in the World, and destroy all the Animals intended for Food, because Wine and Flesh are fometimes the Occasions and Instruments of Luxurious Riot; than to deny this important Doctrine, because it may be perverted to Purposes unfriendly to Practical Religion. But see you to it, my Friends, that you, if you are persuaded this is the Doctrine of GOD, behave in fuch a Manner, as to Thew, that you perceive it to be, what indeed it is, a Doctrine according to Godliness B. Woe to that Man, by whom, in this Instance, the Offence: comes! It had been better for him, that a Milstone were hanged about his Neck, and that he were drowned in the Depth of the Sea h,

f Rom. vi. 1. 1 Tim. vi. 3. h Matt. xviii. 6, 7.

than that he should occasion such Dishonour to God, and bring such a Reproach upon his Truths and his Ways. And give me Leave to say, there is hardly any Consideration in the World, that should cut deeper into the Heart of the truly Good Man, of one who has tasted that the Lord is gracious, and has believed through Grace k, than the Reslection of having made such unworthy and ungrateful Returns to God, for that singular Mercy which he has obtained from him, in the Provision which the Gospel has made for his Salvation, in so gracious, and so endearing a Way.

LET me therefore conclude with charging you in the most solemn Manner, before COA and the Lord Jesus Christ 1, and by the Honour of that Golpel you so strenuously profess, that you exercise a holy Watchfulness over your selves in this Respect. Consider, my Brethren, how many Eyes are upon you for Evil. 'Tis true indeed, that Charity, that boasted Name, that Divine Principle, would teach Men another Lesson; it would teach them to mourn. rather than to triumph, over the Faults of them that call themselves Christians. there is very little of that to be found; and on the contrary, a great Deal of that carnal, sensual, and diabolical Zeal, which rejoices in Iniquity m, and takes the greatest Pleasure in

¹ 1 Pet. ii. 3. ¹ Acts xviii. 27. ¹ 2 Tim. iv. 1. ² I Cor. хи, 6.

SEK: II. by an irregular Behaviour.

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the Irregularities of those whose Failings ought most to be lamented; that is, of those who are most signalized by a Christian Profession. Remember therefore, and consider, my Friends, that it would be far better for you to die, than to lay a Stumbling Block in the Way of the Souls of Men; and to give them any just Cause, for representing the Cospel as a Doctrine of Licentiousness, or speaking of Christ as the Minister of Sin.

You folemnly renounce all Dependance upon your own Righteousness before God; and in professing to do it, and to expect Salvation by his Grace alone, you do well. But give me Leave to say, that if in the mean Time you yourselves are found Sinners, allowing yourselves habitually in any Thing contrary to the Divine Will, the Remunciation of fuch a Righteousness as is consistent with that, will be a very unworthy Kind of Sacrifice before GOD, and do very little Credit to your Profession before Men. And by these Declarations, when compared with fo bad a Conduct, you will run a great Risque of bringing your Religious Notions themselves into Differace, and will probably build again that which you feem most solicitous to destroy. Let it therefore evidently appear, that the Grace of GOD which appears unto all Men, has effectually taught you to deny all

Let Grace engage us to a boly Life. SEK II. all Ungodliness and Worldly Lusts, and to foberly, righteously, and godly in this prefent World o. Let the whole World about you see, that the Divine Goodness to you, in which you rejoice and glory, has had its Efficacy, to purify and kumanize your Hearts, to fill them with Humility and univerfal Love, and to inspire them with a most friendly, benevolent, generous Care for the Happiness of all around you, as well as with a generous Concern to make your own Calling and Election fure P. Nothing will so powerfully plead for the Goffel, as fuch a Care to adorn it, and to feek that SALVATION which is extirely OF GRACE, through Sanctification of the Spirit, as well as the Belief. of the Truth 9.

• Tit. ii. 11, 12. P /2 Pet. i. 10. • 2 Theff. ii. 13.

FINIS.

